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000 THE SERIES OF COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS which was re-introduced for the year 1946 (after suspension in 1940) is being continued with those relating to 1948.

It is anticipated that the Colonies and Protectorates for which 1948 Reports are being published will, with some additions, be the same as for the previous year (see list on cover page 3).

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COLONIAL OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT ON 000 ADEN

FOR THE YEAR 1948

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The cover illustration shows a street scene in Crater
With acknowledgments to J. Goepel

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THE COLONY

PART I

Review of 1948

THE history of the Colony in 1948 was largely affected by the aftermath of the riots of 1947. Events occurring outside the Colony also coloured events within the Colony and only the presence of British troops and watchful vigilance on the part of the Police have prevented further troubles. At the same time credit must be given to the moderate elements in the population for their restraining influence.

The state of emergency declared in December, 1947, was not revoked until 2nd February, but since that time security has remained in the hands of the civil authorities in spite of public feeling having been aroused on several occasions. Events in the Yemen, in particular the assassination of the Imam Yahya, the brief reign of Seiyid Abdullah bin Ahmed al Wazir and the accession to power of the Imam Ahmed, the former Crown Prince, caused friction between the supporters of the rival factions.

In April and May events in Palestine gave rise to a fear of a recrudescence of anti-Jewish rioting, but firm measures discouraged potential rioters.

There was some ill-feeling between Indians and Pakistanis particularly at the time of the entry of Indian Government troops into Hyderabad, but it did not result in any disturbance of the peace. Some ill-feeling also occurred between Somalis and Arabs, partly as a result of the Somalis' refusal to support the Arab attitude about Palestine and partly owing to Somali-Arab riots in Mogadishu which led to the return of a number of refugee Arabs to or through the Colony to the Yemen and the Protectorate.

Garrison duties, which had been undertaken by a detachment of the 2nd Battalion of the North Staffordshire Regiment, were assumed by No. 20 Wing of the R.A.F. Regiment in May, and throughout the year one platoon or one flight were stationed in Crater.

Sir Harry Trusted was appointed as Special Commissioner to enquire into the riots and his findings were published in September. Although the sittings of the Commission caused great interest, the report when it was published was received with little public comment. A Special Magistrate was appointed in January to investigate claims for losses arising out of the riots, and in October a scheme for limited *ex-gratia* compensation and rehabilitation loans was adopted. Payments resulting from this scheme were still in progress at the end of the year.

Some local comment was caused by the promulgation of regulations controlling processions, meetings and assemblies, but the necessity for them and the fact that their mere existence was sufficient to deter trouble-makers abundantly justified them. These regulations arose from recom-

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000 mendations contained in the Special Commissioner's report. Other recommendations were still under consideration at the end of the year.

In May the report of Mr. Corney, who was appointed Commissioner to enquire into the structure, remuneration and conditions of service of the Civil Services of Aden, was received. This report was considered by the employees of commercial firms to apply to them and a series of strikes or threats to strike took place. Government recognised that immediate steps were necessary to adjust Civil Service salaries to the very large rise in cost of living and, with the approval of the Secretary of State, awarded an interim cost-of-living grant to all its employees. At the same time the minimum wage of commercial employees was raised. It was found necessary to recommend variations from the Commissioner's recommendations and alternative proposals, which were subsequently accepted, were forwarded to the Secretary of State.

The word "Corney" had however assumed for the ignorant coolie class a magic significance. Strikes broke out in November in three of the larger commercial concerns. Vigilance by the police prevented violence, but the work of the port was substantially impeded, and it was necessary to divert from Aden a number of ships owing to the curtailment of bunkering facilities. The strikes came to an end on 11th December as a result of an undertaking from the principal Company concerned to bring its rates of pay into line with those to be adopted by Government.

The incidents recorded above in no way stopped substantial development in the activities of the various departments. The Development Committee, which reported in 1947, was expanded and reconvened, and has reviewed its original report in the light of closer financial estimates. The Education Department has begun a much-needed five-year plan for the provision of improved educational facilities.

In November His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Champion made an official visit to Taiz on the invitation of His Majesty the Imam Ahmed and discussed various aspects of the friendly relations which prevail between the Yemen and the Colony and Protectorates.

Shams-ul-Ulema Seiyid Abdullah Aidrus, the distinguished Head of the Arab Sunni Moslem Community and for many years the loyal friend of Government, died in September and was buried in the family burial-ground in the Aidrus mosque.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FINANCE AND TRADE

Some relaxation of economic control has been found possible during the year, even though it may not have been quite so marked as might have been desired by both the Government and the public. That more has not been possible has been due mainly to the continued necessity to avoid imports from hard-currency areas, and to arrange suitable programmes for the import and distribution of goods which are still in short supply.

A marked improvement has been experienced in imports from hard-currency countries, but there has been no general relaxation of the essentiality test which has been applied to imports from all sources, particularly from hard-currency areas. The control of foreign exchange has con-

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tinued, to operate throughout the year much in the same way as is practised in the United Kingdom. 000

Flour, sugar and rice have been imported by Government only, and their distribution and price have been strictly controlled throughout the Colony. Generally speaking, supplies have been good and no serious shortages have occurred. Other foodstuffs such as butter, cheese, margarine, cooking fat and meat which, while not being under international control, are in short supply from soft-currency areas, have been imported and distributed under a lighter form of control and their maximum selling prices fixed.

The serious cuts which have been made in the supplies of petroleum products, and which resulted in similar cuts to the consumers, have given rise to dissatisfaction. On the other hand, the owners of petrol-driven vehicles have welcomed the de-controlling of tyres which occurred in the latter half of the year as a result of a marked improvement in supplies from the United Kingdom. The increased production of British motor-cars made it possible for the Colony's requirements during the second half of the year to be met entirely from the United Kingdom, thus eliminating dollar expenditure for imports from the Western Hemisphere.

Cement, together with iron and steel, although under control by the United Kingdom authorities, were received in fair quantities.

The opening of the Japanese and German markets, during the latter half of the year, made it possible for appreciable quantities of a variety of essential commodities to be obtained. Large quantities of Japanese textiles have been made available in the Colony; this has relieved to a considerable extent the Colony's previously unsatisfied requirements of different kinds of textiles, particularly white and grey sheetings. No similar improvement has occurred in jute goods which still remain scarce. There was a shortage in the supply of soap throughout the year.

Although exchange and commodity controls have been irksome to merchants and to the public, it has been realised that they form an integral part of the plan for economic recovery in the British Commonwealth, and all concerned have earnestly sought to adhere to the restrictive measures which have been imposed by the United Kingdom authorities and by the Government of the Colony.

Colony Finances

The surplus balance on 1st April, 1948, was approximately Rs. 206 lakhs (in addition to the Rs. 100 lakhs which are in the reserve fund). It was not possible during the financial year 1947–48 to carry out the programme of Development works which had been planned. This was partly due to staff shortages and partly due to the lateness of delivery of items of major capital expenditure from England.

During 1948–49, however, expenditure on Development works began and there were heavy payments in respect of awards for the rehabilitation of the Jewish community arising out of the December, 1947, riots. In addition, an interim award was paid to all staff in anticipation of revision of salaries. It was therefore estimated that the surplus balance would

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000 be reduced to Rs. 164 lakhs by 31st March, 1949. The Budget however continues to be framed on normal lines and all recurrent expenditure is charged against revenue.

Customs and Excise Department

The revenue brought in by this Department represented approximately 22 per cent. of the Colony's revenue in 1947–48. No customs are charged, but a tax is levied on motor spirits, alcohol and tobacco consumed locally. Only a very small proportion of these products is manufactured locally so that the term " excise " is strictly speaking incorrect.

Taxes on Income

The yield of tax continued to be satisfactory in spite of heavy excess profits tax refunds. The war-time surcharge of 25 per cent. on income tax was repealed with effect from 1st April, 1948, and new rates of taxation came into force providing concessions to the lower income groups and a slight increase in the higher income groups.

The Double Taxation Relief Order was passed, which provides relief from double taxation in Aden and the United Kingdom.

Treasury

An expansion of staff was necessary owing to the increased work in the Treasury resulting from special accounting in respect of Colonial Development and Welfare schemes and the fact that the Colonial Office accounts for the Protectorate have since 1st October, 1947, been finalised and brought to audit locally.

INDUSTRY

Salt

The quantity of salt produced increased considerably over 1947. As a result of commercial negotiations and of a visit to India by the Inspector representing the Custodian of Enemy Property, arrangements were made with the Government of India to import their entire deficit of salt requirements, amounting to 200,000 tons, from Aden. Despite labour difficulties, the local companies made good progress.

Fisheries

The Fisheries Research Scheme was extended and lasted throughout the year. Representatives of the Colonial Development Corporation also studied local conditions. The results of the research scheme have not yet been published, but it was unfortunate that a nearly unprecedented shortage of sardines occurred in the waters of Eastern Aden Protectorate with serious results to the local community.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

There was great activity in educational matters, full details of which will be found in Part II, Chapter 7. A five-year development plan has

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been adopted and the construction of buildings and training of staff to implement the plan are already in progress.

A generous gift to the Colony by Mr. Vassanjee Laljee has been devoted to the establishment of a club for the teaching profession.

Medical and Health Department

Further improvements were made in the Civil Hospital pending the construction of a new Civil Hospital. The Department acquitted itself well in the emergency which arose as a result of the disturbances in December, 1947. Full details of its activities will be found in Part II, Chapter 7.

PRISONS

Despite the fact that for most of the year the prison population was 60 per cent in excess of that during the previous year, the administration coped with the increase without severe overcrowding.

Extensions were made to the prison buildings in order that the various classes of prisoners can be more carefully segregated. Further experiments were made in the introduction of prison industries, viz. weaving and tailoring, with encouraging results.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

The existing power plant was maintained satisfactorily during the year, and no serious breakdowns occurred.

The plant is now quite inadequate for the demand, and restrictions on the use of electricity during peak loading have been necessary. Preliminary negotiations for a new power station were in train, with a view to placing a firm order at an early date.

New substations at Khormaksar, Tawahi and Isthmus have been constructed and the necessary electrical apparatus installed.

A 200-K.W. diesel-driven generating set was purchased at the latter end of 1948, and is being installed at Sheikh Othman as a stand-by for the water pumps in the township of Sheikh Othman.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation

Considerable development has taken place in the last year as a result of the British Overseas Airways Corporation's decision to base their Red Sea area services on Aden, and to form a subsidiary organisation under the name of Aden Airways. Aden is now becoming the air capital of the region, and regular and reliable services are available to some of the neighbouring territories.

As a result of agreement reached with the Royal Air Force, a civil airport is being constructed within the limits of the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Khormaksar. The Colony is indebted to His Majesty's Government for an allocation of £56,000 to defray the capital cost of this scheme, the grant being made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

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000 Steps were also taken during the year to enlarge the landing-ground at Mukeiras in Audhali territory in the Western Aden Protectorate, and as a result regular charter flights were undertaken. It is yet too early to make any accurate prediction as to the future of Mukeiras, but it has great potentialities, aided by a far-sighted use of air transport.

Port Trust

The activity of the port continued to increase in 1948, and in the period from January to June there was a 25 per cent increase in the number of ships using the port, and nearly a 50 per cent increase in the tonnage figures. As a result, it was necessary to increase the pilotage service by one additional pilot, and even this increase was found inadequate, and a second additional pilot is being engaged and a third sought.

Posts and Telephones

There was a further increase in Post Office business during the year and in particular in the use of air mail. The Telephone Exchange is still inadequate but equipment for a limited expansion is on order and full plans for a major expansion including a new telephone exchange were formulated.

ADMINISTRATION

Aden and Sheikh Othman Townships

The Township Authorities in the Fortress and Sheikh Othman have continued their work of administering the domestic affairs of the Colony. The former authority continued to operate stalls in the market which distribute essential items such as sugar, rice and soap, at controlled prices.

As a result of the disturbances of December, 1947, the Government was faced with the problem of relieving much distress among the Jewish population. After discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and with the Standing Finance Committee of Legislative Council, a scheme of rehabilitation was eventually approved and put into operation.

The financial assistance provided by the Government is intended to assist in the economic rehabilitation of these people who wish to re-establish themselves in the Colony so that they will be able to play their part again as useful members of the community. The scheme was based on the thorough investigation which was made by the Special Magistrate immediately after the disturbances, and the scale of assistance was designed to help those seriously in need of it. Assistance in any one case up to Rs. 4,000 may be in the form of free grants, and beyond that amount, up to a maximum of Rs. 30,000, it may take the form of loans repayable within a period of 15 years beginning in 1952. The administration of the scheme is in the hands of the District Commissioner, and he has to advise him in dealing with applications for loans, six assessors, of whom three are Arabs and three are Jews. A sum of over Rs. 12,00,000 (nearly

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£100,000) had been approved for payment by 31st December, 1948, and further applications were under consideration. 000

During the year the necessary legislation was introduced to provide for holding of elections to the Township Authority of the Fortress, the southern division of the Colony of Aden, which contains the Port, by far the greater part of industry, and 55,000 out of a total population of 80,000. Electoral rolls were compiled for elections to be held in March, 1949.

Electors must have the following property qualifications: occupy business or residential premises of an assessed annual rental value of Rs. 300 or more, or own property in the Township valued at not less than Rs. 2,000 (assessed annual rental value of Rs. 154 or more). Electors are not limited to British subjects, but include persons who have been resident in Aden for five years and possess the necessary property qualifications. Candidates must be British subjects, and must have the other qualifications of an elector.

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PART II

Chapter 1: Population

[659] 162 As far as is known there has been little change in the population since the 1946 census was taken. In that census for the first time Arabs born in Aden were separately classified from those born in the Aden Protectorate and those born in the Yemen. The results showed that only one-third of the total civil population consists of Aden-born Arabs, the actual figures being: Arabs, 58,500 (Aden-born 27,500, Aden Protectorate 6,500, Yemen and others 24,500); Jews, 7,200; Somalis, 4,300; Indians, 10,000 (Moslems 7,400, Hindus 2,000, Parsis 300, Christians 300); Europeans, 300; others, 300.

Races	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Arabs	58,455	38,785	19,670
Jews	7,273	3,816	3,457
Somalis	4,322	2,282	2,040
Indians	9,456	5,113	4,343
Europeans	365	218	147
Others	645	375	270
	80,516	50,589	29,927

Religions	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Moslems	70,163	44,913	25,250
Jews	7,290	3,825	3,465
Hindus	1,957	1,191	766
Parsis	315	214	101
Christians	745	420	325
Others	46	26	20
	80,516	50,589	29,927

167 As considerable migration takes place over the land frontier with the rest of Arabia it is not possible to keep statistics of the population of Aden or population trends between Census dates. Favourable rains in the hinterland and a slackening of trade in the port result in a large recession of Yemeni and Protectorate Arabs to their homes; conversely, prosperous trade, and, to a far greater extent, short rains or famine conditions in the interior drive large numbers of Arabs into the town.

No abnormal movements have taken place in 1948.

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EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The following table shows the number of persons who entered or left the Colony during 1948:

	Emigration out of Aden Colony during 1948		*Immigration into Aden Colony during 1948*	
	By Sea	*By Air*	*By Sea*	*By Air*
British	100	498	173	596
Other Europeans, including Americans	38	357	72	459
Indians	637	599	1,297	676
Jews	102	162	21	74
Other Asiatics	3	87	12	62
Somalis	2,106	91	1,998	86
Other Africans	3	1	—	—
Arabs	2,029	813	2,218	648
TOTAL	5,018	2,608	5,791	2,601
GRAND TOTAL	7,626		8,392	

Figures for the years 1945, 1946 and 1947 were:

1945	Total Emigrants	7,960	Total Immigrants	6,910
1946	Total Emigrants	26,661	Total Immigrants	25,851
1947	Total Emigrants	9,753	Total Immigrants	10,299

The figures for the year 1948 show a decrease of roughly 2,000 under the respective heads of emigration and immigration as compared with the year 1947, and this is mainly represented by a decrease in the numbers of Somalis and Arabs.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

Aden is primarily a port, and the principal occupations of the population are those connected with the port, such as the coaling of ships, the handling of cargo and the building and repair of vessels. Next come the entrepôt industries such as the cleaning and sorting of coffee and incense, the grading of hides and skins, and the distribution or re-shipment of imported merchandise. The one local product is salt, see Chapter VI. Finally, there are some small industries, such as the cutting of pearl-button blanks from trochus shells for local demand, the manufacture of soap, the fashioning of aluminium utensils from imported aluminium plate, the weaving

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433 of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the potter's wheel) 463 of crude earthenware jars for storing water. At a rough estimate 5,000 men are employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women in the entrepôt industries, 500 men in salt manufacture and 100–200 in each of the other industries mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries —garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water (Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades carried on by persons who range from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the 464 glass in the streets. The number of these traders is greatly in excess of 467 the real needs of the town, owing partly to the shifting nature of the population and to the chronic under-employment and poverty.

511 Wages of unskilled labour in Aden are low, partly on account of the 465 very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, lack of education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

465 During the year there was constant pressure to increase rates of wages, not because of any increase in the cost of living (which fell slightly as 467 Japanese cloth at cheaper prices became available), but because of greater 468 organisation among the employees of the three big companies who service the port, and very largely because Government employees received substantial payments in anticipation of arrears of salary from 1st January, 1946, following the visit of a Commission of Enquiry. These interim awards to Government staff were immediately followed by demands for similar bonus payments from commercial employees, backed up by strikes or the threat of strikes, and these demands were generally conceded.

468 A strike of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's labour in November affected the port; a few ships were oiled direct from tankers or by the 504 services of office staff, but some shipping had to be diverted to other ports. The coal and other port labour joined the strike. The strikers refused Government arbitration, and after three weeks the employers conceded the majority of the men's demands.

465 A Labour Advisory Board, on which the Government, Port Trust and other substantial employers of labour are represented, has fixed the 464 minimum rate for unskilled labour at Rs. 1.6.0 (2*s.* 2*d.*) a day, and this rate is now paid by the big firms, but casual labourers who work for Arab or other small employers, do not achieve anything like this sum, even when in regular employment, and the monthly earnings of most men are greatly reduced by irregular employment.

Skilled tradesmen are insufficient for the requirements of Aden and so can command relatively good pay—up to Rs. 100 a month (£7 10*s.*) or more. There is also competition for skilled tradesmen from the oil-fields of the Persian Gulf, where high wages are being offered.

435 Commodity prices have not varied much during the year and the following are approximate figures for December, 1948 (price control is effective for such staple articles of diet as flour, rice and sugar):

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Food

435

Butter, Rs. 2.4.0 per lb.
Cheese, Rs. 1.1.0 per 12-oz. tin.
Fish, about 1 anna for a fish of the herring type and size, or less for coarser fish.
Flour, 5 as. per lb.
Ghee, Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8.0 per lb.
Meat, 10 as. to 12 as. per lb.
Potatoes, 4 as. per lb.
Rice, 7 as. per lb.
Soap (Key Pale), 6 as. per 250-gram cake.
Sugar, brown, 5 as. per lb.
white, 6 as. per lb.
Tea, Rs. 1.14.0 per lb.

Clothing

Sheeting, coloured, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Shirt, Rs. 5.
Shirting, white, Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 1.12.0 per yard.
Tropical suit, Rs. 60 and upwards.

Utilities and Petrol

Electric light, 5 as. per unit.
Water, 4 as. per 100 gallons.
Petrol, Rs. 1.6.0 per gallon.

Rents are high and accommodation scarce.

[362 647]

There is no separate Labour Department and efforts to secure a Welfare and Labour Officer during the year were not successful. The District Commissioner acts as Labour Officer and investigates such complaints as are brought to his notice.

No labour legislation was passed during the year. The following are the more important Ordinances in force:

464 466 465

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (*No.* 20 *of* 1938)

This prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age, and the employment of women or young persons between 15 and 18 years of age on nightwork or in specified occupations.

Factories Ordinance (*No.* 21 *of* 1938)

This provides for the health and safety of persons working in factories, their hours, holidays and overtime pay, and provides for the appointment of factory inspectors.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (*No.* 40 *of* 1939)

This provides for the free medical treatment of workmen and their compensation in the event of injury causing loss of employment or death.

Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance (*No.* 17 *of* 1940)

This provides for fixing the minimum wages to be paid in any occupation.

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Occupation or trade	Rates per day Men	Boys	Number employed at present date Men	Boys	Hours worked per week	Remarks
Public Works Department						
1. Labourers (Coolies).	Rs. 1.4.0	As. 12	1,300	50	56	1. No women employed by the P.W.D.
2. Carpenters.	Rs. 2.8.0 to Rs. 5 according to ability.	—	92	Nil	56	2. All boys receive annas 12 per day.
3. Masons.	Rs. 2.8.0 to Rs. 5 according to ability.	—	168	Nil	56	3. All labour is casual, and numbers employed vary according to the amount of work in progress.
4. Electricians.	Rs. 5.	—	6	Nil	56	—
5. Plumbers.	Rs. 4.	—	3	Nil	56	—
6. Blacksmiths and Fitters	Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 according to ability.	—	23	Nil	56	—
7. Wiremen, Glaziers and Motor-drivers.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 according to ability.	—	29	Nil	56	—
8. Painters.	Rs. 2.	—	17	Nil	56	—
Salt Manufacturers						
9. Salt Works.	Re. 1 to Rs. 1.8.0.	As. 12 to As. 14.	400	20	54	9. Time and piece work.
Port Trust						
10. Boatmen.	Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 per month.	—	60	—	48	—
11. Unskilled labour.	Rs. 1.4.0.	—	24	—	48	—
12. Other labour.	Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 per month.	As. 8 *	60	9	48	* Apprentices.
13. Boatmen other than Port Trust employees.	Rs. 1.2.0.	—	200	—	50	—
14. Coal and Cargo Coolies.	As. 11 to Rs. 1.2.0.	—	600(Cargo) 1,350(Coal)	—	50 to 60	—
Domestic Servants						
15. Cooks.	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month.					
16. House-boys.	„ Rs. 40 „ Rs. 85 „ „					
17. Chokras (Assistants).	„ Rs. 15 „ Rs. 30 „ „					

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Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (*No.* 23 *of* 1942)

This legalises trade unions and makes provision for their registration and the audit of their accounts. The English law as regards "intimidation" is followed.

Contracts of Employment (*Indigenous Workers*) *Ordinance* (*No.* 45 *of* 1942)

This provides for the employment of natives of Asia or Africa and requires contracts of employment for periods over six months to be in writing and approved by an authorised officer. It provides for the repatriation of employees working in other territories.

Labour Ordinance (*No.* 6 *of* 1943)

This regulates contracts of employment, requires contracts in writing to be approved by the District Commissioner, and makes provision for deeds of apprenticeship.

There is no old age pension scheme in Aden, but small grants from a Poor Relief Fund are made to the aged destitute.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Statement of Revenue for 1947–48 *as compared with the Revenue of the previous years*

	1947–48 Rs.	1946–47 Rs.	1945–46 Rs.
1. Direct Taxation	37,15,064	44,33,434	59,44,407
2. Customs and Excise	25,48,427	22,18,674	18,58,189
3. Stamps and Licences	4,85,761	5,34,891	5,44,097
4. Receipts for or in aid of specific Government Services	4,88,239	7,05,990	6,34,710
5. Contribution and Local Reimbursements	2,13,131	2,15,670	2,29,917
6. Reimbursements by His Majesty's Government	2,60,007	2,57,036	2,47,027
7. Posts and Telephones	9,96,441	9,46,785	6,33,211
8. Miscellaneous	13,23,696	11,19,402	7,90,499
9. Water Supply	6,93,671	7,01,587	7,02,787
10. Electricity Supply	11,72,954	11,38,254	10,10,567
11. Land Sales	1,68,363	14,049	27,301
12. Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	46,667	—	—
TOTAL Rs.	1,21,12,421	1,22,85,772	1,26,22,712

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Main Heads of Taxation (estimated for 1948–49)	Rs.
(1) Taxes on Income	19,00,000
(2) Excise Duties and Tobacco Tax (excise duties on spirit, beer, wines and tobacco)	14,00,000
(3) House Property Tax (ranging from 8 per cent to 2½ per cent of rateable value of all house property in the Colony)	2,25,000
(4) Sanitation Tax (ranging from 4½ per cent to 2½ per cent of rateable value of all house property in the Colony)	1,28,000
(5) Motor Spirit Tax (at the rate of As. 6 per gallon on all motor spirit imported)	3,00,000
(6) Qat Tax (at Rs. 2.1.0 per 20 lb. on all qat entering the Colony)	2,00,000

Statement of approximate Revenue from 1st January, 1948, to 31st December, 1948

Receipts.	*Total* Rs.
1. Direct Taxation	37,24,129
2. Customs and Excise	23,73,851
3. Stamps, Licences, etc.	4,20,149
4. Receipt for or in aid of specific Government Services	9,27,818
5. Contributions and Local Reimbursements	1,53,348
6. Reimbursements by His Majesty's Government	2,19,413
7. Posts and Telephones	10,14,499
8. Miscellaneous	12,40,505
9. Water Supply	6,49,031
10. Electricity Supply	11,52,817
11. Land Sales	34,674
12. Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	46,667
TOTAL	Rs. 1,19,56,901

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

Statement of Expenditure for 1947–48 as compared with the Expenditure of the two previous years 652

	1947–48 Rs.	1946–47 Rs.	1945–46 Rs.
1. Governor	1,11,672	88,530	87,911
2. Administration and Social Services	21,379	—	—
3. Antiquities	6,087	11,595	—
4. Architectural and Town Planning	70,740	70,664	—
5. Audit	43,100	33,141	37,727
6. Ecclesiastical	2,703	7,502	7,248
7. Economic Control	1,04,375	1,41,523	—
8. Education	4,18,238	2,96,915	2,59,788
9. Excise and Salt	2,54,349	3,14,104	2,91,065
10. Judicial and Registration	1,29,936	1,14,115	1,07,633
11. Legal	48,746	39,718	—
12. Legislative Council	3,664	6,270	—
13. Medical and Public Health	14,47,358	10,09,942	8,19,703
14. Miscellaneous Services	7,64,263	13,88,726	1,76,489
15. Passenger Transport	—	1,14,635	—
16. Pensions and Gratuities	1,71,966	2,09,056	1,29,413
17. Perim	57,878	60,047	56,872
18. Police	8,82,521	5,80,144	4,43,036
19. Posts and Telephones	4,93,432	3,14,208	2,73,401
20. Prisons	1,14,708	82,335	73,559
21. Public Works, Water and Drainage	4,86,259	3,82,088	3,82,072
22. Public Works Electricity	7,45,110	5,74,890	5,87,868
23. Electricity Extraordinary	—	3,43,822	3,68,000
24. Public Works Recurrent	4,96,534	3,92,396	32,207
25. Public Works Extraordinary	14,51,515	8,70,905	7,05,726
26. Secretariat	2,98,526	2,40,625	2,44,143
27. Taxes on Income	39,841	27,834	27,350
28. Township Authority, Aden	3,69,470	3,48,753	2,41,746
29. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,28,235	1,07,201	94,653
30. Trade Registration	22,518	16,729	15,465
31. Treasury	85,968	73,855	68,625
32. Veterinary	9,540	7,384	7,828
33. Emergency Measures	—	—	14,11,075
34. Aden Home Guards	—	—	1,334
35. Transfer to Reserve Fund	—	16,00,000	30,00,000
TOTAL Rs.	92,80,631	98,69,652	99,51,937

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

652 *Statement of approximate Expenditure from 1st January, 1948, to 31st December, 1948*

Payments	*Total* Rs.
1. Governor	89,420
2. Administration and Social Service	23,814
3. Antiquities	6,555
4. Architectural and Town Planning	15,307
5. Audit	54,990
6. Ecclesiastical	726
7. Economic Control	98,679
8. Education	4,36,885
9. Excise and Salt	2,71,273
10. Judicial and Registration	1,43,263
11. Legal	52,797
12. Legislative Council	3,804
13. Medical and Public Health	15,99,234
14. Miscellaneous Services	11,57,755
15. Pensions and Gratuities	1,59,859
16. Perim	58,968
17. Police	9,55,326
18. Posts and Telephones	5,86,800
19. Prisons	1,41,213
20. Public Relation and Information Office	27,367
21. Public Works, Water and Drainage	5,43,306
22. Public Works, Electricity	9,13,465
23. Public Works, Recurrent	5,21,711
24. Public Works, Extraordinary	11,94,406
25. Secretariat	3,06,263
26. Taxes on Income	42,360
27. Township Authority, Aden	5,09,364
28. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,46,055
29. Trade Registration	26,098
30. Treasury	1,07,241
31. Veterinary	10,623
32. Development (Expenditure from Surplus Fund)	6,55,514
TOTAL Rs.	1,08,60,441

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1948

Liabilities	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.
Deposits		
Post Office Savings Bank	21,56,395 2 6	
Post Office Reserve Account	90,568 3 3	
General Provident Fund	1,79,463 4 0	
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	88,901 2 0	
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	97,042 12 0	
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	9,647 9 5	
Supreme Court	78,713 9 4	
Fadhli State Investment Account	40,010 11 0	
Balhaf Government Investment Account	39,999 4 0	
Bir Ali Government Investment Account	19,999 10 0	
Custodian of Enemy Property	18,96,973 13 0	
Mukalla Government Investment Account	15,00,739 5 0	
Seiyun Government Investment Account	2,96,388 6 0	
		64,94,563 11 6
Other Deposits		38,51,173 3 11
TOTAL DEPOSITS		1,03,45,736 15 5
Draft and Remittances		1,512 10 0
Renewal and Replacement Fund, Water Supply and Drainage		6,22,004 12 1
Renewal and Replacement Fund, Electricity Department		9,40,151 6 5
Surplus Balance ex Aden Settlement Fund		30,18,020 7 1
Reserve Account		1,00,00,000 0 0
General Revenue Balance on 1st April, 1947	1,89,54,700 0 5	
Add Surplus for 1947/48	28,31,790 3 2	
	2,17,86,490 3 7	
Deduct Depreciation on Investments	11,84,025 10 0	
		2,06,02,464 9 7
TOTAL		Rs. 4,55,39,890 12 7

Assets	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.
Investments		
Post Office Savings Bank	19,23,077 7 0	
General Provident Fund	1,68,504 1 0	
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	82,182 14 0	
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	8,040 0 0	
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	97,042 12 0	
Fadhli State Surplus Fund	40,010 11 0	
Balhaf Government Surplus Fund	39,999 4 0	
Bir Ali Government Surplus Fund	19,999 10 0	
Custodian of Enemy Property	18,96,973 12 0	
Mukalla Government Surplus Fund	15,00,739 5 0	
Seiyun Government Surplus Fund	2,96,388 6 0	
Surplus Fund	3,39,83,496 4 0	
Renewal and Replacement Fund, Water Supply and Drainage	6,56,296 6 0	
Renewal and Replacement Fund, Electricity Department	9,25,903 12 0	
		4,16,38,655 8 0
Advances		3,45,761 8 3
Imprests		169 12 0
Cash		
Treasury	11,69,418 1 10	
Post Office	16,684 13 10	
Kamaran	19,337 0 5	
Crown Agents	2,615 0 0	
Joint Colonial Fund	21,60,000 0 0	
Indian Agents	1,23,620 4 6	
Supreme Court	600 2 9	
Mukalla	32,065 1 0	
Seiyun	29,182 8 0	
Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,781 0 0	
		35,55,304 0 4
TOTAL		Rs. 4,55,39,890 12 7

NOTE: An under-issue of Rs. 1,01,827.5.0 has been made in respect of Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme No. R214.

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Customs Tariff and Excise Duties

There is no general customs tariff in Aden, but taxes are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco and motor spirit. The principal rates of duty are given below:

Beer and other fermented liquors at Rs. 2.1.0 per gallon.
Spirits, potable, at Rs. 44 per gallon of the strength of London proof.
Wines at Rs. 5.10.0 per gallon.
Perfumed spirits at Rs. 16 per gallon.
Cigarettes at Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 4.8.0 per thousand, according to their selling price.
Manufactured tobacco at As. 14 to Rs. 1.2.0. per lb.
Unmanufactured Indian tobacco at Rs. 1.12.0 for 28 lb.
Unmanufactured tobacco other than Indian at 33⅓ per cent *ad valorem*.
Motor spirit at As. 6 per gallon.
Methylated spirits at 9 per cent *ad valorem*.

ESTATE DUTY

There is no estate duty in Aden. Probate and letters of administration are regulated by the Succession Ordinance, No. 9 of 1938.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX

Income Tax

	Rate per Rupee
A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company:	
1. Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 4,000	Nil
2. Where the total income exceeds Rs. 4,000, then—	
(*a*) on the first Rs. 4,000 of such total income	Nil
(*b*) on the next Rs. 3,500 of such total income	9 p.
(*c*) on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income	1 a. 3 p.
(*d*) on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income	2 a.
(*e*) on the balance of such total income	3 a.
B. In the case of every registered firm and company, whatever its total income	3 a.

Super Tax

	Rate per Rupee
A. In the case of every individual Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a company:	
1. On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income	Nil
2. On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income	1 a. 3 p.
3. On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income	2 a. 6 p.
4. On the next Rs. 70,000 of total income	3 a. 9 p.
5. On the next Rs. 75,000 of total income	5 a.
6. On the next Rs. 150,000 of total income	6 a. 3 p.
7. On the next Rs. 150,000 of total income	7 a. 6 p.
8. On the balance of total income	8 a. 9 p.
B. In the case of every company:	
On the whole of total income	1 a. 3 p.

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TABLE OF TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

A married man receives Rs. 4,000 (£300) tax free plus family relief up to Rs. 5,400 (£405)

	Further Relief	£100	£200	£300	£400	£500	£600	£700	£800	£900	£1,000	£1,500	£2,000	£3,000	£4,000	£5,000	£7,500	£10,000
						£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Married man without children	Rs. 2,000 (£150)	—	—	—	—	2 7	7 1	11 15	19 3	26 19	34 15	95 10	199 1	493 19	1,249 16	2,904 10	8,406 0	
Married man with one child	Rs. 3,000 (£225)	—	—	—	—	—	3 10	9 4	15 6	21 2	28 18	88 16	184 19	479 15	1,225 15	2,290 9	3,393 19	
Married man with two children	Rs. 3,900 (£292)	—	—	—	—	—	14	6 7	10 1	15 8	24 4	76 6	173 14	468 13	1,224 10	2,279 4	3,382 14	
Married man with three children	Rs. 4,800 (£345)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 12	7 5	11 19	19 10	66 16	162 9	457 8	1,213 5	2,267 19	3,371 9	
Married man with four children	Rs. 5,400 (£405)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 9	9 3	14 17	61 5	151 4	446 3	1,202 0	2,256 14	3,360 4	

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6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

651 TABLE OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

For a single-man: free income Rs. 4,000 (£300).

Gross Income	*Tax*
£100	Nil
200	Nil
300	Nil
400	£4 14 0
500	9 8 0
600	15 5 0
700	23 1 0
800	30 17 0
900	38 13 0
1,000	49 8 0
1,500	123 13 0
2,000	227 3 0
3,000	522 1 0
5,000	1,277 19 0
7,500	2,332 12 0
10,000	3,436 2 0

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par is Re. 1 to 1s. 6d.

453 The amount of currency in circulation in December, 1948, was esti-
454 mated to be:

Coin, Rs. 5,00,000 Paper, Rs. 2,00,00,000

The following banks were operating in Aden:

The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office: depositors, 2,565; deposits, Rs. 11,65,004; and capital Rs. 21,42,333. The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepôt and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for
000 transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden MMI

IMPORTS, 1947

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity*	
Grain, pulse, flour and preparation thereof	Cwt.	1,963,411	
Feeding-stuff for animals	Tons	708	
Animals for food	Nos.	109,729	
Dairy produce	Cwt.	25,184	
Beer of all description including cider	Gallons	141,956	
Coffee	Cwt.	132,813	
Spirit	Gallons	8,893	
Wines	"	2,820	
Tea	Lb.	1,362,470	
Dates, wet	Tons	7,699	
Spices	Cwt.	51,295	
Sugar	Tons	12,268	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	52,213	
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	1,624,780	
Coal	Tons	327,604	
Seeds and nuts for oil	"	2,269	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	50,390	
Hides, raw	Tons	642	
Skins, raw	"	3,225	
Shells and cowries	Cwt.	16,973	
Cotton yarns	Lb.	3,226,405	
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	45,835,697	
Woollen piece-goods	"	91,312	
Woollen manufactures all sorts	Cwt.	35,694	
Footwear	Pairs	76,553	
Kerosene oil	Gallons	1,535,438	
Petrol	"	3,158,849	
Lubricating Oil	"	241,460	
Gas oil	Tons	19,036	
Fuel oil	"	1,961,564	
Specie by value			Rs. 4,40,908
Total imports (estimated) for 1947			Rs. 31,68,43,559
for 1948			Rs. 35,01,46,472

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EXPORTS, 1947

Articles	*Denomination*	*Quantity*
Grain and flour	Cwt.	1,724,668
Dairy produce	"	16,619
Coffee	"	124,502
Tea	Lb.	578,128
Fruit, dried or otherwise preserved without sugar	Cwt.	105,472
Spices	"	36,306
Sugar	"	83,527
Salt	Tons	317,740
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Cwt.	35,526
Tobacco, manufactured	Lb.	1,444,927
Seeds and nuts for oil	Tons	906
Gums and resins	Cwt.	48,098
Oil, vegetable, non-essential	Gallons	61,807
Hides, raw	Tons	1,130
Skins, raw	"	3,518
Cotton twist and yarn	Lb.	2,097,936
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	22,846,406
Kerosene oil	Gallons	457,772
Petrol	"	1,585,104
Mineral oil	"	1,859,522
Soap	Cwt.	28,745
Specie by value		Rs. 4,01,788
Total exports (estimated) for 1947		Rs. 15,96,08,850
for 1948		Rs. 15,62,61,697

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

The entrepôt trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by solar evaporation in a series of pans 3,682 acres in extent. The export in 1948 amounted to 261,361 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, and three Indian. The year 1948 showed a considerable improvement in production as compared with the previous two years. The tonnage produced during the last five years is given below:

Year	*Quantity of salt produced in tons*
1944	205,308
1945	139,945
1946	113,042
1947	194,549
1948	271,108

FISHERIES

The coast of the Colony proper extends for approximately 16 sea miles as the crow flies, but is much indented. The bottom shelves steadily to around 50 fathoms 10 miles offshore, beyond which it falls sharply to over 100 fathoms.

In general the fishing is not to be compared with that of the Eastern Aden Protectorate. During the South-West Monsoon, however, an easterly migration of shoals of large pelagic fish occurs and, while these are in the vicinity, heavy landings may take place. During the summer of 1948 this fishery was well below average. For the remainder of the year, migratory fish occur spasmodically and the location of shoals calls for skill and experience.

Bottom fish are few and small except on certain rocky patches where handlines and basket traps achieve good results.

There are approximately 1,300 fishermen whose homes are in the Colony. Many of them migrate with the fish shoals along the Protectorate coast and, when fish are abundant at Aden, Protectorate fishermen come to fish in the Colony.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden M M1

501 The craft used are of two kinds, the sambuk, which is a planked surf-boat of up to 35 feet long, and the huri, a dugout canoe imported from India to which a topstrake is usually added locally. Huris range from 8 to 30 feet and are popular because they can withstand neglect and rough usage. No power-craft are yet used for fishing. During 1948 there were 34 sambuks and 341 huris in the Colony.

286 226 Nets are all hand-braided locally. There are several types which operate by surrounding a shoal of pelagic fish which are then induced to gill themselves. Beach seins are also used and cast-nets are popular for small shoaling fish. Handlines are used extensively but longlines are not known.

435 Although prices are generally higher for consumption fresh than for salting, lack of transport prevents fish from reaching the Colony's markets in any quantity from outside a few miles radius. In consequence, landings are spasmodic and prices fluctuate widely, to the detriment of both fisherman and consumer. There is no provision for dealing with temporary gluts except by salting for export. Salt fish is beyond the means of the poorer people, as loss of weight during curing increases its price.

226 In short, the Colony's fishing industry is not at present able to maintain a steady supply of fish for a community of 80,000 people. A Fishery Officer has, however, been appointed and it is hoped that he will be able to improve the position in years to come.

[439] The island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea is part of the Crown Colony. The Perim fishing community comprises between 20 and 30 families, who salt and export their surplus fish to an annual value of between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000. The Perim pearl fisheries have not been let since 1946, when the lessee is reported to have lost money on the enterprise.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

504 473 167 As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

433 473 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

286 249 Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

463 The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

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Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 65 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.
Soap Works	French.
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.
Aluminium Factory	Indian.
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French.
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian.

There are no co-operative societies.

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. Animals were imported as follows:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Donkeys*	*Dogs*
By land	41,393	5,031	44	6	1	Nil
By sea	105,729	76	3	Nil	Nil	13
TOTAL	147,122	5,107	47	6	1	13

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Types of School. Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and higher secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the lower secondary school, the suggestion for its introduction into the primary schools having been rejected by reason of pressure for fuller teaching of Arabic.

Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the media of English, Gujrati, Hebrew and Urdu.

There are also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

The public demand for educational expansion was very impressive. There was much pleasure expressed at the provisions of the Five-Year Plan but this was tempered with much scepticism. The "special" class worked well and all pupils passed into the Government Secondary School.

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871 *Government Grants.* The basis of the grant was changed from one-third of approved expenditure to one-half of the teachers' salaries.

Scholarships. The Scholarship Committee was expanded from four to eight members and met six times to select scholarship holders for 1948 and for 1949. A noteworthy step forward was made with the despatch to England on scholarship of two male teachers on a one-year course, two others on a two-year handicraft course, whilst the Education Officer for the Colony began a one-year course at the London Institute of Education.

Education for Girls. Some progress beyond primary schooling was made in that a Standard V at Sheikh Othman and a Standard VI at Crater were opened, the latter as an incipient intermediate school and with a strong domestic bias.

875 874 Five Egyptian assistant teachers took the higher classes and the Egyptian Senior Mistress was in charge of teacher-training. Very satisfactory work was done in the class-room, and in the needlework and cookery sections. A display of work was given in April.

Teacher-Training. Considerable progress was made with the training of women teachers. Three girls successfully completed a two-year course whilst two others completed a one-year training course in the Omdurman Girls' Training College where they did well in view of the previous low educational standards of Aden. These five girls will make it possible to create new classes early in 1949. Four other girls started training locally, and two more were sent on a three-year course to Omdurman. It is noteworthy that all these girls showed a definite enthusiasm for their work and a high sense of duty, and they did much to popularise the profession.

Six youths from the Government Upper Secondary School were put into training for one year and all but one completed the course satisfactorily. Three are now teaching in Government primary schools and two returned to a grant-aided school. This training put an extra burden on the Principal, but the situation improved at the end of the year with the arrival of the British Education Officer in charge of teacher-training.

875 *Teachers.* Meetings were held monthly and varied between discussions of professional problems and demonstration lessons. Many teachers from grant-aided schools attended.

The number of volumes in the Teachers' Library rose from a few dozen to 448. It is now housed in the temporary premises of the Teachers' Club as being more easily accessible to the profession than at the Departmental Offices.

431 The bequest of Rs. 15,000 by an Indian citizen of Aden was allotted to the department for the creation of a club for all teachers, and building began towards the end of the year. An energetic committee was formed and meetings were held in temporary quarters at the Government Secondary School. This meeting-place for social and cultural purposes should mean a great deal to the profession.

A monthly Teachers' Journal began publication with a committee of teachers under the guidance of the Director of Education. It is issued free to teachers and contains news, articles and letters. The

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general public began to take an interest also in this journal and arrangements were made for its public sale.

The deliberate action in sending useful men away on scholarship was to some extent offset by work done at the monthly meetings of teachers; but the standard remained low and will do so until men return to the schools from training locally and in the United Kingdom.

The first annual vacation course took place in August. All Colony teachers attended with many from grant-aided schools and some 20 men from the Western Aden Protectorate. The course concentrated on handwork of many kinds, and the fortnight was one of enthusiasm, hard work and pleasurable contacts.

Adult Education. The evening class for some 40 Arab women continued to meet in the Government Girls' School once a week, and girls of over school age met twice a week. Dressmaking and needlework were rather more popular with the adults, whilst the girls preferred Arabic. All these classes were conducted as before by the British Principal.

The Aden Commercial Institute provided evening instruction as usual in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased teaching.

Technical Education. The Technical Instructor arrived early in the year and soon drew up syllabuses for both primary and secondary schools which were put into operation in the third term. He also conducted evening classes for teachers and took a leading part in the Vacation Course. In addition, he drew up preliminary plans for the Technical College destined to open in 1951.

Parents Committee. Very heavily attended meetings of parents were held at four centres early in the year to elect 14 members of a committee which met every six weeks to discuss matters concerning the well-being of the primary schools. The committee proved a most useful contact between the officers of the department and the public.

Five-Year Plan. This was presented to Government in March and received approval from the Secretary of State towards the end of the year. It provides for the building of three girls' schools which will embrace all stages from kindergarten to teacher-training, two more schools for boys, the Technical College and the Aden College. The latter takes the place of the Lord Lloyd College, so long talked of. The general effect is to double the places in boys' primary schools, to treble places in boys' post-primary schools, and to treble places for girls. Over the five years some 50 additional teachers will be required, but the situation at the end of the year was serious in that but one new man entered training instead of the ten needed at that stage.

HEALTH

During 1948 there was a further expansion in the activities of the Medical Department, particularly in the work of the Civil Hospital.

For the first time in the history of the department, a fully equipped and staffed X-ray department functioned for the whole year. Over 5,000

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743 X-ray examinations were performed. In previous years the annual figures for such work were in the neighbourhood of 500.

The encouraging aspect of the Civil Hospital's activities was the marked rise in female out-patient attendances, 7,447 as compared with 5,573 in 1947.

[758] The creation of the temporary post of Sister-Tutor resulted in regular training courses for the subordinate nursing staff.

The opening of a new temporary ward for male T.B. patients has increased the number of male beds from 21 to 55.

Communicable Diseases

164 *Smallpox.* There were two imported cases landed from ships. No
744 case of the other Convention diseases occurred.

Malaria. There was a sharp rise in the number of cases reported from the outlying town of Sheikh Othman. In view of this a combined search by the staff of the Public Health Department, of No. 7 R.A.F. Hospital and of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital was instituted in that area. No evidence at all was found of anopheline breeding and it was obvious that the infection had been contracted, at any rate in the great majority of cases, outside the boundaries of the Colony.

Venereal Diseases. There was a considerable increase in the notification figures for 1948 following a drive to ensure that medical practitioners notified cases as required by the Venereal Diseases Amendment Ordinance, 1947.

The subvention to the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital for its Venereal Disease Treatment Centre was increased from £225 to £750 in order to assist the campaign against venereal disease.

A gratifying aspect of the work of the Venereal Diseases Officer was the large decrease in the number of defaulters, particularly in respect of syphilis. Hitherto the defaulting rate has been over 50 per cent. The figures for the Venereal Disease Treatment Centre in 1948 are:

	Number treated	*Number cured (clinically)*	*Defaulters*
Syphilis	1,992	1,957	35
Gonorrhoea	1,126	1,007	119
Chancroid	206	206	—
Other V.D. including Granuloma Inguinale	177	174	3

Dysentery and Typhoid. Figures for dysentery are not yet available but no untoward outbreak has occurred. The returns for typhoid and paratyphoid showed 15 cases notified, exactly the same figures as in 1947. Whereas in 1947 in seven of these cases the infection was contracted, as far as could be ascertained, in Aden, during 1948 only one case was of local origin, the remaining 14 cases were from outside the Colony.

744 *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.* The year has been marked by considerable
743 progress in the anti-tuberculosis campaign due to the full-time services

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

of the X-ray department, an increase in hospital beds and additional staff provided by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis—one full time T.B. Inspector and one voluntary home visitor.

The new male T.B. Ward, the provision of 17 beds in the Jewish Emergency Hospital and the increase of beds in the T.B. Hospital, Sheikh Othman, mean that there are 100 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis patients compared with 10 in 1944.

X-ray examinations, screening or film, totalled 2,160 compared with 20 in 1944. By the end of the year another 100 cases were being treated in their own homes as compared with none in 1944. While the total of notified cases rose to 481 for the year, only 159 of these were Aden born residents. In 1944 no notifications were entered and in 1947 the number was 282.

The results of treatment continued to be satisfactory, over 40 cases being discharged during the year as fit to resume work.

The most notable advance was in the introduction of regulations whereby Government employees contracting pulmonary tuberculosis in the course of their duties were granted full-pay leave if it was considered by a Medical Board that they would benefit sufficiently from such treatment to return to work. The result has been that cases have come up for investigation at an early stage as they knew that they would receive pay throughout their course of treatment.

Of 18 Government employees so entitled, seven have been treated and resumed work, 10 are under treatment and making good progress, one has not improved. There were also two cases who elected to take gratuities and return to Somaliland Protectorate. Both have since got much worse.

These figures show that the standard of recovery is high and it is further proved by the following small but interesting figures. Since 1945 four male and two female nurses contracted pulmonary tuberculosis, of these two were sputum negative; of these cases, five are now back on full nursing duties, and the sixth case was on the point of being discharged as sufficiently well to resume work, when he had a severe mental breakdown and had to be medically boarded on this account.

Deaths from T.B. were 209 as compared with 244 in 1947.

Maternity and Child Welfare

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic has shown a welcome increase in attendances by the Arab community. All other communities have taken full advantage of its facilities during the last two years but Arab women have hitherto been held back by old-fashioned ideas. This prejudice is beginning to break down and this is proof that the excellent work done by this institution is now being recognised more adequately.

A gratifying addition to the already heavy routine duties of the Medical Officer and her staff of midwives was the voluntary undertaking of a course of training for local midwives, all of whom are quite untrained.

The course proved very popular and the average attendance was 31, which includes a considerable proportion of the women known to be earning their livelihood by undertaking midwifery work.

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Training

759 This year has seen a considerable extension of facilities for training. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was absent on study leave for the greater part of the year to take a post-graduate course. He has since obtained the F.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow). One Arab student proceeded to Birmingham University to take a medical course. Two hospital assistants were sent to the United Kingdom for three years' training as male nurses.

One hospital assistant was enrolled at a London hospital for one year's training as laboratory technician.

One Sanitary Inspector proceeded to Bombay to take a six-month course of training prior to examination for the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

161 *Vital Statistics*: 1948

163 Population—1946 Census	82,359
Births	2,192
165 Birth-rate	26·61 per thousand
Deaths	1,360 (338 non-residents)
Death-rate	20·62 per thousand
Deaths under one year of age	385
Infant Mortality Rate	171·18 per thousand
Still-births	125

342 HOUSING

362 There are four types of housing in the Colony:

(*a*) Well-built bungalows or two-storeyed houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well-built multi-storeyed stone in lime-mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

(*c*) Single and two-storeyed buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(*d*) Single-storeyed "mud brick" buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than 2 inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as *kutcha* dwellings. (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be replaced gradually by mud-brick dwellings with proper sani-

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tary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government.

During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow progress.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony.

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Committee, financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through Government which contributes Rs. 50,000 per annum, dispenses relief to the aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An Assistant Welfare Officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1948, of which the following are the more important:

Income Tax (Relief Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 3, which gives family relief in respect of one wife and not more than four children. The loss involved by this concession has been provided against by increasing taxation in the higher grades.

Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 4, which carries out the recommendation of a locally appointed Prison Reform Committee by reducing the number of prison offences which are punishable with whipping.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1948, No. 19, which provides *inter alia* that a certain class of employee of the Aden Port Trust shall be eligible to contribute.

Aden Protectorate Levies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 20, which provides for the grant of pensions to native officers and enlisted clerks.

Appeals to the Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1948, No. 22, which

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692 provides for appeals from the Supreme Court to be heard by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. Prior thereto appeals lay, under Article 20 of the Aden Colony Order, 1936, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Before the introduction of this Ordinance that Article was revoked, and Orders in Council were made which extended to Aden the provisions of the Eastern African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council, 1921, and included Aden with the East African territories in the right of final appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Criminal Court (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1948, No. 23, which contains amendments consequential on the change in the Appeal Court; and in particular prescribes more fully than previously the procedure to be followed after a sentence of death.

659 Antiquities Ordinance, 1948, No. 24, which repeals the Antiquities Ordinance, 1940, and makes more comprehensive provision for the preservation of objects of archaeological interest, proper and scientific excavation, the control of export and import of antiquities and for the ultimate disposal of those found by licensed excavators.

278 Penicillin Ordinance, 1948, No. 25, which is to ensure that penicillin is used only on the advice of qualified persons.

362 A Bill entitled an Ordinance to make provision for Town Planning was introduced in the final session of Legislative Council and passed its second reading. It was referred to a Select Committee for reporting back to the Council in the first session of 1949. The Bill is a comprehensive one, there being no town planning legislation at the present time.

579 The normal work of the Legal Department was hampered during the early months of the year as a result of the aftermath of the riots which took 647 place in December, 1947. In particular there was an official enquiry 692 conducted by Sir Harry Trusted, K.C.M.G., K.C., at which the Department was represented; there were a large number of prosecutions for offences during the riots, and into appeals following thereon; and there was an enquiry by the Crown Counsel, appointed a Special Magistrate for the purpose, into some 800 claims under section 16 of the Police Ordinance, 1937, for damage suffered by members of the public during the riots. The investigation of these claims alone took approximately five months.

000 The Revised Edition of the Ordinances which was referred to in the Report for 1946 as being ready for printing in January, 1946, is still not ready for publication owing to the pressure of work on the persons concerned in the United Kingdom in indexing and printing. It is understood however that more than half of the work has been completed and it is hoped that the publication will be possible in the near future.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Up to 30th September, 1948, an appeal lay from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. As from

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1st October, 1948, appeals lie from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa instead of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. 692

Since 1st October, 1948, the extent of the right of appeal is as follows: 695

In criminal cases:

1. Any person convicted on a trial held by the Supreme Court may appeal to the Court of Appeal

(*a*) on a matter of law; provided that for the purposes of this section a matter of law shall not be taken to include severity of sentence, and

(*b*) with the leave of the Court of Appeal or upon the certificate of the Judge who tried the case that it is a fit case for appeal on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone or a question of mixed law and fact or any other ground which appears to the Supreme Court to be a sufficient ground of appeal, and

(*c*) with the leave of the Court of Appeal against the sentence passed on conviction unless such sentence is one fixed by law.

2. Any party to criminal proceedings held before the Supreme Court in its appellate jurisdiction may appeal to the Court of Appeal on a matter of law but not on a matter of fact; provided that for the purposes of this section a matter of law shall not be taken to include severity of sentence.

3. In the case of a sentence of death

(*a*) the sentence shall not be executed until after the expiration of the time within which a memorandum of appeal against the sentence may be presented;

(*b*) if a memorandum of appeal is filed the sentence shall not be executed until the appeal has been disposed of or abandoned;

(*c*) if a petition for leave to appeal or for leave to file a memorandum of appeal out of time is presented the sentence shall not be executed until leave to appeal or to file the memorandum of appeal out of time has been refused or the appeal has been disposed of or abandoned.

Provided that if the sentence has been confirmed by the Governor it may be executed without further extension notwithstanding that a petition for leave to appeal or to file a memorandum of appeal out of time may have been presented after the time for appeal has expired.

In civil cases:

1. Subject to any rules which may be made, an appeal shall lie in civil cases from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeal

(*a*) as the right, from any final judgment of the Supreme Court where the appeal involves, directly or indirectly, some claim or question respecting property or some civil right of the value of two thousand rupees or upwards;

(*b*) with the leave of the Supreme Court, from any other judgment of the Supreme Court, whether final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or other-

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695 wise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted;

(*c*) with the leave of the Court of Appeal where the Supreme Court has refused to give leave to appeal under paragraph (*b*) of this sub-section and the Court of Appeal considers that leave to appeal ought to be granted.

2. The Governor in Council may by Rules prescribe, or enable Rules of Court to be made prescribing the imposition upon rights of appeal of conditions as to the giving of security or otherwise.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council in certain cases.

692 The Supreme Court is presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court. It is the only Court of Appeal in the Colony, and also has powers of revision.

The other Civil Court in the Colony is the Court of Small Causes, presided over by the Registrar of the Supreme Court who is *ex officio* the Judge of the Court of Small Causes and also the Chief Magistrate. Provision is also made for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes. In practice the Chief Magistrate and one of the other Magistrates sit separately as Judge and Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, if the value of the subject matter does not exceed Rupees 500. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rupees 50.

Subject to the provisions of any statute in force in England expressly applied to the Colony or which has been extended thereto by Order-in-Council and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony and so far as the said statute or enactment does extend or apply, the civil courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and in the absence of usage, in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity, and statutes of general application in force in England on 1st April, 1937. The common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular the personal law of Mohammedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsis is applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance and certain other matters.

[671] On both the civil and criminal sides the procedure of the Courts is governed by Ordinances which are based on Indian models.

The Supreme Court is the only criminal court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding two years or fine exceeding Rs. 1,000. All criminal trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans, the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans.

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No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a person under the age of sixteen years. 681

A youthful offender may be dealt with:

(1) by placing him on probation, or
(2) by discharging him after due admonition, or
(3) by delivering him to his parent, guardian, or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or
(4) by fine, or
(5) by whipping, or
(6) by ordering his detention.

There are three Magistrates including the Chief Magistrate who individually exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as provided by the Criminal Courts Ordinance 1937, and regular sittings are held at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman. 693 695 427

An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court in all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed and the Supreme Court has also powers of revision. 698 692

During the year Rent Tribunals were set up for the assessment of the standard rent of lettings. The Tribunals are not staffed by the Judicial Department but the Supreme Court can entertain an appeal from the decision of a Tribunal.

The Courts performed their usual functions throughout the year. On the criminal side there has been an increase of cases in the Magistrates' Courts.

In addition to His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court the Judicial Staff consisted of Mr. Nunn, Chief Magistrate and Messrs. Mansoor and Kazi, Magistrates of the first class. During the year Mr. Nunn was on leave from 2nd June, 1948, to 4th October, 1948, during which period Mr. Mansoor acted as Chief Magistrate and Judge of the Small Causes Court and Mr. Kazi continued to act as Additional Judge of the Small Causes Court.

Although there were seven professional pleaders in the Colony, in the great majority of civil cases even in the Supreme Court one or both parties appeared in person without a pleader. This fact and the Indian procedure as followed in the Colony whereby every step in pleadings involves an appearance before the Judge causes a great deal of delay which could be obviated by procedural reform. On the criminal side in the Magistrates' Courts similar delay is caused by the fact that a preliminary enquiry has to be made in every case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months before the accused can be charged and required to plead. This requirement exists irrespective of the facts of any particular case and even though the case is one that may be tried summarily without recording the evidence.

There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. During 1948, 459 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 326 civil suits were finally decided. Six applications for civil revision were filed and all were decided. Twenty-eight civil appeals were lodged in 691

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691 the Supreme Court which disposed of 23 such appeals in 1948, three were decided in 1949 and two are still pending. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 50 applications concerning guardianship matters, 11 applications for succession certificates, 65 applications for heirship certificates, 12 applications for letters of administration, three applications for probate and there were 58 other applications, excluding execution proceedings and interlocutory applications, making in all 199. The corresponding disposals were 46, 11, 63, 12, 3 and 43 respectively, making in all 178.

Eighteen estates were in charge of the Supreme Court.

586 Twelve cases for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages were filed during the year. Five were decided and seven are still pending.

674 Four criminal cases were committed to the Supreme Court for trial, out of which three were disposed of during the year and the remaining one was heard and decided in January, 1949.

The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were:

Sessions case No.	*Accused No.*	*Nature of charges*	*Result*
1	1. Gabber Abdulla Al-Buderi. 2. Mohamed Ahmed Al-Haidi. 3. Nasser Attick Abdo Badi.	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused 1 sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment for voluntarily causing hurt contrary to section 323 of the I.P.C. Accused 2 acquitted. Accused 3 acquitted.
2	Mohamed Gaileh Awad Somali.	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused sentenced to penal servitude for life for culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.
3	Khaled Salem Mubarak.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.	Nolle prosequi entered. Accused discharged.
4	Mohamed Abdulla Samani.	Attempt to commit carnal intercourse against the nature of law under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code.	do.

At the beginning of 1948, 14 criminal appeals were pending and during the year 294 others were filed. Of these, 233 were dismissed, retrial was ordered in two appeals, 43 appeals were allowed and in 30 appeals convictions were sustained but the sentences were altered. No appeal was left pending at the end of the year. The average time taken for the disposal of a criminal appeal is about a fortnight from the filing of the memorandum.

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Applications for revision on the criminal side totalled 19, of which 10 were dismissed. In eight cases convictions and sentences were set aside and appellants acquitted. In one case the conviction was altered and sentence reduced.

In the Small Causes Court 896 suits were filed and 853, including 20 cases of the previous year, were disposed of during the period under review.

The following table contains a classified summary of the criminal cases decided in the Magistrate's Courts in the year 1948:

Number of Persons

Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Convictions*	*Discharged or acquitted*
11,666	722	12,388	6,804	5,584

Four cases involving six persons were committed to the Supreme Court.

Offences	*No. of persons*
Offences punishable under Motor Traffic Ordinance and Rules	3,801
Voluntarily causing hurt	242
Assault	287
Other offences against the person	603
Theft	340
Other offences against property	149
Insult	395
Affray	419
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	625
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	3,081
Offences punishable under the Township Rules	1,118
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	1,320
Offences punishable under the Cruelty to Animals Rules	8
TOTAL	12,388

The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Courts of the Magistrates were as follows:

Imprisonment with or without fine	1,161
Whipping	30
Fine only	4,799

Five hundred and sixty-one applications for maintenance were made in the Magistrates' Courts. In 320 cases orders for maintenance were granted, and in the remaining cases, maintenance was disallowed.

The Magistrates are required to submit monthly returns of the criminal cases decided in their courts on the same lines as in East Africa. This system has kept the Supreme Court in closer touch with the current work of the Magistrates' Courts and enables closer supervision to be

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With acknowledgments to A. R. Thomas

SHIBAM, ADEN PROTECTORATE

Facing p. 40 (A)

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Hadhramaut MM2

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With acknowledgments to A. R. Thomas

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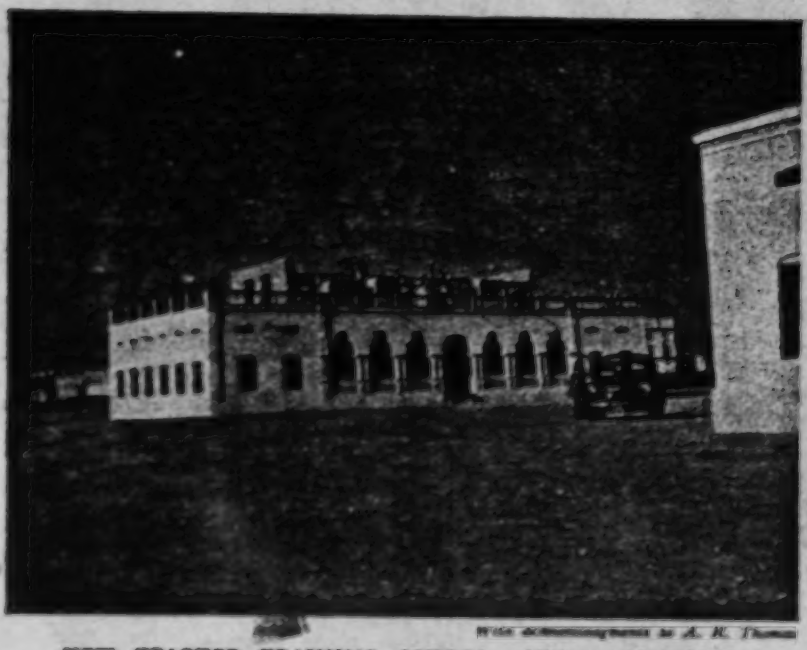

With acknowledgments to A. R. Thomas

NEW TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOL, GHEIL BA WAZIR,
ADEN PROTECTORATE

Facing P. 40 (B)

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2
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With acknowledgments to A. R. Thomas

KATHIRI FORT, GHEIL BIN YOMEIN, ADEN PROTECTORATE

000

With acknowledgments to J. Gospel

FISHERMEN REPAIRING NETS BELOW THE BARREN ROCKS OF ADEN

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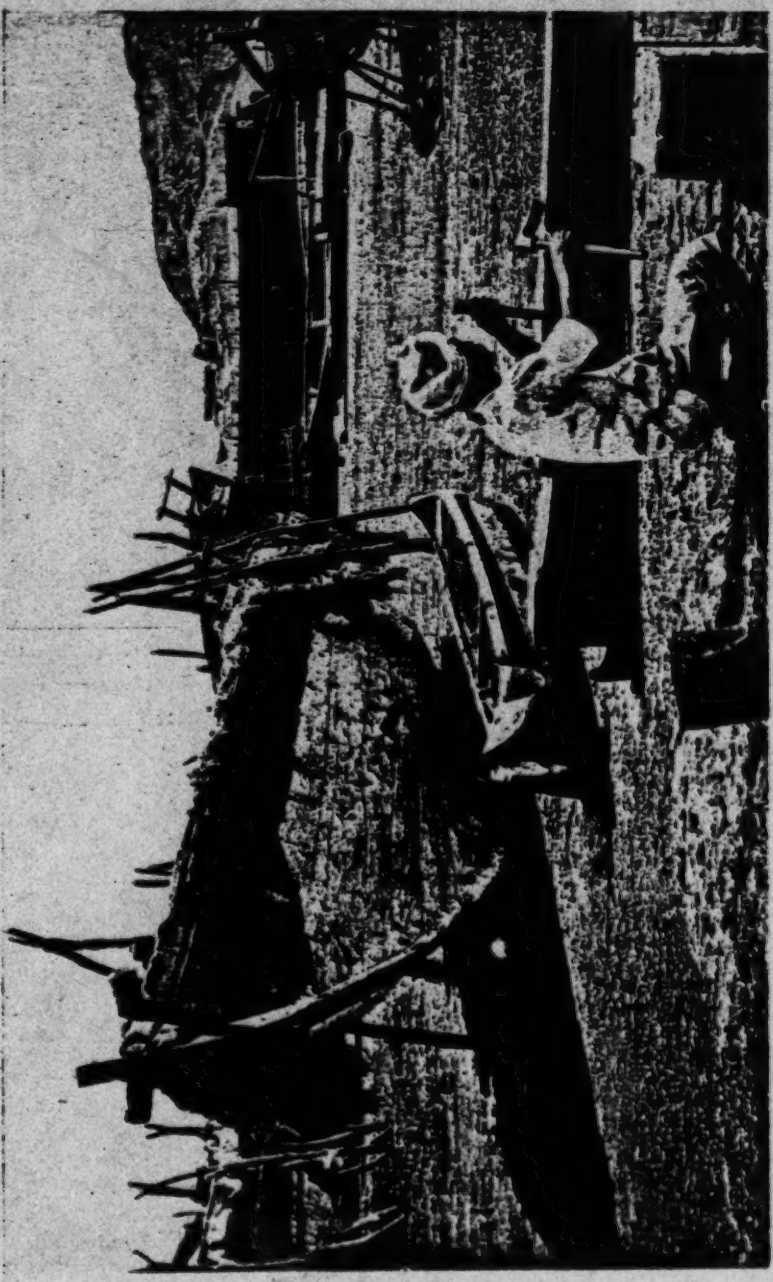

With acknowledgments to S. Cooper

THE FIRST STEP IN BUILDING A DHOW: LAYING THE KEEL

Facing p. 40 (D)

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692 effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

REGISTRATION

659 The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for
656 the Colony of Aden.

During the year under review, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during the year under report was 375.

Sixty-seven applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of.

The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was 42.

Registration of Firms

Twenty applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of bills of exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was 55.

Powers of Attorney

The total number of powers of attorney attested or authenticated was seven.

Income

651 The total income for registration of documents, firms and notarial charges was Rs. 6,926.

Duties Performed by the Sub-Registrar

The Sub-Registrar performs the duties of Notary Public, Registrar of Births and Deaths, Registrar of Parsi Marriages, Registrar of Firms, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs, and acts as a Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Documents and the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

POLICE

625 The Police Force has a total strength of 640. The proportion of Police to population is approximately 1 in 125. The Force comprises Aden Arabs, Aden Protectorate Arabs, Indians and Somalis and is officered by members of the Colonial Police Service. It is divided into two distinct units, the Civil Police and the Armed Police. The former perform normal

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625 police duties, the protection of persons and property, and the prevention and detection of crime. They also police the very important and busy
647 harbour of Aden. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration, the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants.
494 In addition, the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of driving licences and the control and issue of permits to public service vehicles.

625 The Armed Police are a semi-military armed force and are responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disturbances. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran.

674 Criminal cases for the year 1948 showed a decrease of 344 as compared with the year 1947, a decrease in Penal Code offences of almost 33⅓ per cent. This decrease may be considered exceptionally high, but the
[167] figures for 1947 were swollen by cases arising from the 1947 riots. However, there has been a distinct drop in Penal Code offences in the year under review by comparison with the years 1946 and 1945 and it is considered that the reduction is largely due to the implementation in 1947–48 of a closer degree of control over expelled undesirables and the
685 readier detection of them on their return to the Colony. In 1948 there were 522 cases of offences against property compared with 736 such cases in 1947. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 234,644 of which property to the value of Rs. 119,439 (just over 50 per cent) was recovered.

625 During the year under review a total of 5,991 cases was also dealt
691 with by Police under local Ordinances. This shows an increase over the year 1947, but is largely due to the fact that more energetic action has been taken by Police in the matter of dealing with beggars, street vendors and other minor offenders.

PRISON.

697 Dr. N. M. Hodivalla, O.B.E., part-time Superintendent, proceeded to India on leave, in October, 1948, and charge of the Prison till the end of the year was taken over by the Jailer.

The Aden Prison is the only Prison in the Colony, and therefore receives all classes of convicted offenders, in addition to persons committed to trial, and deportees and vagrants awaiting deportation.

Approximately 80 per cent of convicted prisoners are from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and other territories. The administration follows closely, modified where desirable by local conditions, the practice adopted in India.

The prison buildings are situated in a walled compound which ensures complete segregation from the general public. They consist of widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, workrooms, storerooms, kitchens, hospital and office.

Extention to the present office, construction of a range of six superior individual cells for "A" and "B" class prisoners, five cells for the accommodation of lunatic prisoners, and compound walls to four prison

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

697 buildings, are nearing completion. Special attention is paid to cleanliness and sanitation. The existing buildings now provide for the separation of juveniles and of first offenders from habituals.

During the first ten months of the year the average prison population was 60 per cent above that of the corresponding year. This increase was mainly due to an influx of prisoners convicted during the December riots among the Jews and Arabs. The prison population was doubled, and during the first two months it was so high that the dormitories and cell accommodation was subjected to severe strain, and for a time there was unavoidable overcrowding. Effective steps were taken by the Public Works Department to provide additional accommodation and this, with the release of many of the rioters on completion of their sentences, reduced the overcrowding and conditions became normal. The daily average number during the year was 330. Throughout the period the discipline was well maintained.

A notable feature of the year was the introduction of two additional industries—weaving and tailoring—and very remarkable progress was made, particularly in the weaving industry. Twelve hand pit looms producing convict and other kinds of cloth, loongies, counterpanes, sheets, etc.; upright looms producing designed pile carpets; ground looms producing carpets and durries, etc., were in operation. It is hoped to encourage and expand this particular industry, the principal aim being to give prisoners a trade in hand to rehabilitate themselves on their release in order to become good citizens.

The health of the prisoners was good on the whole, there being no outbreak of any serious illness. The sickness rate was, however, higher than that for the past year. Many of the prisoners certified as sick and unfit for work were suffering from venereal diseases contracted before admission to Prison.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attended the Prison dispensary and gave necessary treatment to the sick. Prisoners needing in-patient treatment were kept in the Prison Hospital. Cases needing immediate attention were admitted to the Civil Hospital. There was one death in the Civil Hospital from natural causes.

There is as yet no discharged prisoners' aid society nor an after-care organisation.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

365 Both the waterworks and the electricity supply of the Colony are publicly owned and form part of the Public Works Department. A brief description of each is given below.

WATER AND DRAINAGE

365 The water supply of Aden is drawn from 10 boreholes situated in and
312 around Sheikh Othman Gardens. The total water raised during 1948 was 585,414,000 gallons, an increase of 1·3 per cent on 1947. This represents an average daily supply of 1,603,000 gallons and, taking the popu-

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

lation of Aden as 80,000, gives an average daily consumption, after deducting water to shipping, gardens and military, of 6·9 gallons per head. The average daily consumption per head for all purposes is 20 gallons.

The following table gives details of the water used in Aden during the four years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Details	1945 *Million gallons*	1946 *Million gallons*	1947 *Million gallons*	1948 *Million gallons*
1. Total water raised at bores	549·2	594	577·8	585·4
2. Water to civil population through house connections	124	144·5	160·8	183·5
3. Total water sold to military	174·3	143·7	129·2	111·5
4. Water sold to shipping in port	50·4	43·9	52	53·4
5. Water sold at filling stations	10·8	9·5	7·7	5·4
6. Water used for gardens	83·6	143·3	114·2	95·3
7. Total water supplied free of charge (including gardens, flushing, free stand-posts, fire-fighting etc.)	114·4	170	140·6	124·2
8. Water unaccounted for or percentage loss	13·65%	13·8%	16·5%	17·9%

Pumping Plant. The whole of the pumping plant is in good mechanical condition. The maximum quantity of water, assuming all pumps to be in perfect working order, which can be raised from the bores daily is 2,512,000 gallons.

Boreholes. Six new boreholes in Sheikh Othman Garden have been sunk during the year, five by Messrs G. Stow & Co. and one departmentally. This will give an additional 1,200,000 gallons of water per day when the pumps, which are on order, have been installed.

Reservoirs. The total capacity of the reservoirs is 2,965,200 gallons.

Distribution. The total length of water mains replaced was 7,374 linear feet, mostly 3-inch cast-iron pipes. The total length of new mains laid were 7,750 feet of 4 inches or less in diameter, and 11,703 feet of 6 inches and over.

Water Meters. Further new water meters were received during 1948, and it was found possible to give 968 new connections, compared with 336 in 1945, 261 in 1946 and 401 in 1947.

The total number of meters now in use is 5,323.

Fire Hydrants. The total number of fire hydrants now installed in the Colony is 169. All these are examined, tested and cleaned every four months. This ensures that they are in complete working order in any emergency and it also assists in flushing out the mains.

Consumers. The number of consumers on the registers at the end of 1948 was 5,307, an increase of 881 on that recorded on the same date in 1947.

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368 *Fire Standposts and other Free Supplies.* During 1948, 124,274,000 gallons of water representing 21·2 per cent of the total water raised was 365 issued free of charge for fire-fighting, gardens, free standposts, Public 312 Works etc. 13,965,000 gallons of water were issued free of charge to the general public from the 32 free standposts now erected in the various points of the Colony.

364 *Sterilisation of Water.* The whole of the water (except that supplied 365 to Sheikh Othman gardens) is chlorinated before distribution, and the many bacteriological analyses made during the year proved that the water 312 was eminently fit for domestic consumption.

Drainage Works. This covers the maintenance of the whole of the sewerage system in the Colony, with the exception of cleansing which is carried out by the Public Health Department.

652 *New Work.* The expenditure on new works during 1948 was Rs. 265,517. The principal items being shown below:

	Rs.
1. New house connection and minor extension to water mains	57,351
2. Minor drainage works	8,435
3. Sinking new boreholes at Sheikh Othman	74,000
4. New distribution mains	51,195
5. Store room at Isthmus Pump House	2,770
6. Quarter for pump cleaner	3,251
7. Extension of Maalla drainage	12,000
8. Two flushing tanks	3,576
9. New 9-inch water main from Sheikh Othman to Khormaksar	13,915

Finance. The total receipts for 1948 were Rs. 709,546 and the expenditure Rs. 653,896.

The total expenditure on the water supply since its inception to 31st December, 1948, is Rs. 7,024,204 and the amount received from the sale of water during the same period is Rs. 8,349,272.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

365 The Waterworks Department is also responsible for the construction 364 and maintenance of all sewers in the Colony. All sewage discharges into the sea through five separate sea outfalls taken to just below low-water mark. Except at Sheikh Othman, where small primary settling tanks have been constructed, there are no sewage disposal works. In order to minimise the fouling of the harbour and beaches all water-closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquefied.

Government have approached an eminent London firm of consulting engineers, with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony.

The cleansing of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department.

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ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Generation

Electricity as a public utility was first introduced into Aden in 1926, 365 when three 330 K.V.A. steam generating sets with oil-fired boilers and auxiliary plant were erected.

The main section plant now comprises two turbo-alternators of 1,200 K.W. capacity and one turbo-alternator of 750 K.W. capacity, generating at 6,600 volts 50 cycles, together with boiler plant comprising one boiler of 18,000 lb. per hour capacity, one boiler of 12,000 lb. per hour capacity, and two boilers of 6,000 lb. per hour capacity, together with auxiliary plant. In addition, two 250-K.W. diesel-driven alternators, generating at 440 volts, installed in a stand-by station, were periodically used to augment the supply. Due to the heavy load in the summer period, the supply is also increased by the running of Air Ministry plant. Owing to load difficulties, the use of power by commercial industries is not permitted between 1800 and 2200 hours daily. The water-pumping load moreover is reduced to a minimum during this period.

The average load of the main station during the year was 982 K.W. and the maximum load 1,600 K.W., the station load factor for the year being 62 per cent.

The total units generated during the year were 8,599,899 of which 15 per cent were used in the station itself.

A 200-K.W. diesel-driven alternator is being installed for stand-by purposes at the bore wells, Sheikh Othman.

There was a very appreciable reduction in the price of fuel oil during the year.

Plans and contract documents for the proposed new power station are being drawn up by the consulting engineers.

Distribution

The H.T. (6,600 volts) and the L.T. (400 volts three phase and 230 volts single phase) distribution systems comprise both overhead lines and underground mains.

Satisfactory progress was made in the change-over from overhead lines to underground cable in both systems. All modifications to the systems in the Fortress were carried out by underground cable.

Major modifications, incorporating street lighting, were made to the L.T. system at Sheikh Othman.

Maintenance work on the existing mains within the Fortress was, as last year, heavy. Modifications to street lighting were also undertaken, priority being given to the back areas.

The Electricity Department was responsible for the electrical installations in all newly-constructed Government premises. In addition, many electrical installations in other Government buildings were completely renewed. Maintenance work in Government premises is still very onerous, due to lack of materials and labour during the war period.

New sub-stations were constructed and commissioned at Tawahi,

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Hedjuff (Luke Thomas), Isthmus (pump house), Khormaksar (new housing estate).

Staff

365 Difficulty was experienced in obtaining qualified shift engineers and artisans, although many more applied for posts as apprentices in the department. The first to complete his five years' apprenticeship was sent to Kenya to gain further experience with the East Africa Power Co. There was no shortage of unskilled labour or clerks.

General

A Tannoy loud-speaker system was installed for the use of the Information Office at Tawahi, Hedjuff, Maalla and Crater.

The cost of electricity remained the same as in 1947, i.e. at the rate of 5 annas per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 annas per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used, and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate, however, was approximately 2·57 annas per unit.

[651] Revenue from all sources was Rs. 12,81,649. Accurate figures of expenditure cannot be given at present, as the Crown Agents accounts for the latter part of the year have not yet been received.

Consumers at the end of 1948 numbered 3,412 compared with 3,069 in 1947, with 200 prospective consumers awaiting connections and a further 560 having applied for permission to instal wiring in their premises.

PUBLIC WORKS

Maintenance of Buildings

653 Government own most of the buildings used for public purposes in the Colony, and a large staff is maintained by the Public Works Department in maintaining them in a proper state of repair, and carrying out minor improvements.

New Buildings

Practically all new Government buildings are constructed departmentally by direct labour, and the principal works completed in 1948 were:

	£
Quarters	
6 Houses for Senior Government Officials	14,000
Education	
Boys' Primary School, Tawahi	8,600
Class-room and administration office, Secondary School, Crater	9,090
Three additional class-rooms, sports shelter and tuck shop at Boys' School, Sheikh Othman	2,250
Social Welfare	
Working-class dwelling, Sheikh Othman	19,100
Aidrus Valley Housing Scheme	7,130

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	£
Medical	
Improvement to Civil Hospital	2,000
Health	
Dormitory for 50 domestic servants, Tawahi . . .	750
Prison	
Improvement to Prison Buildings	2,300

Mechanical Workshop

A small mechanical workshop is maintained where all motor transport of the Public Health and Public Works Departments are serviced and repaired. Animal-drawn vehicles such as refuse carts, night-soil tumbler carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

Furniture

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining furniture in Aden, the Government instituted a scheme in 1945 whereby expatriate officials could obtain furniture on hire.

This furniture is made partly by the Public Works Department and partly by local contractors, and during 1948 562 pieces of furniture (182 by the Public Works Department) were made and issued.

Building Plans

All deposited building plans submitted by the general public are first checked by the Public Works Department and then passed on to the respective townships for formal approval.

All buildings in course of erection are inspected periodically to ensure that they comply with the regulations in force. Ninety-nine permanent building permits were issued in 1948, compared with 78 in the previous year.

Crown Lands

The Director of Public Works is also Commissioner and Registrar of Lands, and all transfers of immoveable property made during the year were duly registered after the various titles had been carefully scrutinised.

Nineteen parcels of Crown land were also leased during the year to the general public, for various building purposes.

Stores

All work is carried out departmentally by direct labour, and consequently large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Deliveries of most goods from the United Kingdom during 1948 were a great improvement on the previous year, and stores to the value of £79,400 were issued to the various works during the year under review.

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Labour

464 1948 was a difficult year for labour. Due to the considerable increase in the cost of living, several strikes took place, and wages had to be increased to offset this rise.

There was a shortage of skilled carpenters and masons, early in the year, but due to Government's action in limiting the number of exit permits granted to these tradesmen to go to the Persian Gulf, where more lucrative employment was available with work in connection with oil development, the position became easier, and most of the buildings scheduled for 1948 were completed.

Chapter 11: Communications

[496] There are no railways in the Colony and communications between the various townships is by road.

491 The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the carriageways are 20 feet in width. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed, but the majority are in water bound macadam. There are also about eight miles of streets in the bazaar area which have not yet been made up.

All bituminous and water-bound macadam roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing "earth roads" are made up. The usual specification is as follows: the carriageway is composed of 4 inches of bituminous macadam in two coats, 3 inches of coarse and 1 inch of fine, on 12 inches of hardcore foundation with 12 × 6 inches of rough chisel-dressed kerbing. Footpaths are of bituminous macadam or cement concrete on suitable foundations.

The Colony has:

Bituminous macadam roads	*Water-bound macadam roads*	*Unmade roads*	*Total*
34 miles	10 miles	16 miles	60 miles

652 491 The Development Committee recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony should be used for improving the roads, and £15,000 of this sum was spent in making up roads in the bazaar area in 1948.

The roads are well signposted, and traffic lines superimposed where necessary. Road reflecting studs are also fitted on some dangerous corners.

Street lighting is by electricity, and all the main roads and the majority of the secondary roads are well lit.

The expenditure on roads during 1948 was £30,000.

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The following vehicles have been registered:

	No.
Taxis	196
Omnibuses	64
Private cars	1,142
Commercial vehicles	279
Motor-cycles	50
Horse gharies	14
Camel carts:	
Water carts	30
Loading carts	55
Bicycles	147

AIR

509

Aden is the centre of a network of air services. Aden Airways, a local B.O.A.C. subsidiary, operates scheduled services twice weekly to Cairo through Djibouti, Kamaran, Asmara, Khartoum, Port Sudan and Jeddah. Weekly services are operated to Addis Ababa and to Nairobi via Hargeisa and Mogadishu. During the summer monsoon there is a fortnightly service to Mukalla in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Frequent charter flights are undertaken to Mukheiras in the Western Aden Protectorate.

Ethiopian Air Lines operate scheduled services between Addis Ababa and Aden through Dire Dava and Djibouti. In addition this company undertakes charter flights to India and Pakistan.

Indian Overseas Air lines pass through Aden on charter flights between India and East Africa.

SHIPPING

505

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1948 was 2,994 with an aggregate tonnage of 11,818,392. The number of country craft entering the port during 1948 was 2,260 with an aggregate tonnage of 142,858.

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the year under review:

Nationality	*No.*	*Tonnage*
British	1,674	7,255,452
French	64	372,093
Italian	212	375,174
American	137	630,171
Others	907	3,185,502
TOTAL	2,994	11,818,392

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POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

205 There are three post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Aden
206 Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Money-order business is transacted at the three post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at the post office at Kamaran. Communication with all parts of the world by air mail is maintained through the airline services of the British Overseas Airways Corporation. Air mail is also carried to Ethiopia by Ethiopian Airlines. Automatic telephone service is available at Aden and Sheikh Othman.

Telegraphic communication with all parts of the world is maintained by Cable & Wireless (M.E.) Ltd. from cable stations in Aden and Perim. Cable & Wireless (M.E.) Ltd. also maintain a wireless telegraph station in Aden for communication internally with Mukalla and Kamaran, and externally with British and French Somaliland, Ethiopia, etc.

Number of letters dealt with . . .	3,439,782
Number of telephones	1,059
Number of broadcasting stations . .	1
Number of wireless receiving licences .	512
Number of radio diffusion subscribers .	Nil

Chapter 12: Science and the Arts

ARCHAEOLOGY

172 No archaeological excavation was carried out in either the Colony or the Protectorate during the year. A number of inscriptions, both in private hands in the Colony and in sites in the Beihan area of the Western Aden Protectorate, were copied, and some of them will be published in 1949.

BRITISH COUNCIL

638 The Memorandum defining the aims and work of the British Council in the Colonies was received in September. The British Council is enjoined "to seek to stimulate and foster an interest in British culture by creating opportunities for those who are capable of pursuing such an interest to meet for courses of study, formal or informal discussions, lectures, dramatic performances, play readings, music, film shows and exhibitions of works of art, etc.," and further "to seek to encourage in this atmosphere the fullest possible intermingling of races".

The British Council had to withdraw from the teaching of English and Arabic in both the British Institutes (for men and for women). The School Certificate class also had to be given up. As from the beginning of April, the twelve scholars who had been sent to the Sudan to be trained as teachers, and the cost of whose travel to and from and maintenance in the Sudan had previously been defrayed by the British Council, were taken over by the Aden Government Department of Education.

1948 was not, however, entirely a year of retrenchment. Extra-mural

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activities were started in various parts of the Colony. As it is not easy for residents of Tawahi or Sheikh Othman to attend British Institute functions in Crater, lectures were given, films shown, and discussions held about life in Britain on the premises of local societies and clubs of non-political character in different districts of Aden. In December the British Council sent its first short-term bursar to the United Kingdom for a course of study. The object of the short-term bursary scheme is to enable the ordinary citizen of Aden to meet his counterpart in Britain. Bursaries may be awarded to craftsmen, technicians, clerks, social and professional workers, etc.

The British Institute Library remained a most popular amenity with all communities. A play reading circle and an Arabic conversation group were started. The tennis club was much used and the hockey team played several matches; there was on several occasions a request for more sporting activities. At the British Institute for Women, courses of lectures were given on medicine in the home, cookery and dress-making, and the usual film shows and social activities took place. At the end of the year membership of the Institute for Men stood at 325 and of the Institute for Women at 170.

6:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden M M I

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

131 361 712 504 THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47′ N. and longitude 45° 10′ E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

(*a*) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(*b*) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(*c*) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(*d*) The island of Perim.

133 361 The Aden Peninsula is hilly, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

712 241 [423 The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit-garden belonging to the Township Authority. There are also privately owned date-palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

317 Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay, by the process of solar evaporation.

133 504 Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MAP Aden

and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the isthmus. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and an emergency landing-ground on the north side.

The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sand-storms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are often very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

The rainfall is extremely scanty, and in some years non-existent, but as much as eight inches have been known to fall in a year.

Chapter 2: History

Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and the West does to-day, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out; Aden thus came for a period under the Imams of Sana. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate.

The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. The plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden led to the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East Indian Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The need to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes necessitated by the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British. The revival

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of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946). The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3: Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden M/4

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. In the past there has been pearl fishing, but this year no pearl fishing contract was taken.

There is a small Police detachment in the island together with medical staff and lighthouse staff.

There is no natural water supply on the island; sea-water distilling plant provides sufficient water for the supply of the population and for the occasional ship which comes in for emergency water supplies.

Up to the end of 1948 Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication by marine cable. The cable became unserviceable in 1948, and it was decided not to repair it. It is likely that communication will soon be established by wireless. A R.A.F. airplane makes a flight to the island once weekly and carries mail and passengers from Aden.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Sharí'a code of Moslem law is recognized, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Saláh bin Ghálib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

During 1948 the local government of the Colony remained vested in two Township Authorities. The larger is known as the Fortress Township Authority and the area covered by it embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The Military and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built up township of 21,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed by it includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood mainly by fishing, basket making and lime burning, using shells collected on the sea shore for this last purpose, and who look on the built up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre and the place in which they find their simple means of recreation. The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings in the exercise of their functions of superintending various services of municipal character, such as control of markets, maintenance of public health and sanitary

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632 services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities for the Aden public and the control of building operations. 435 It has still been found necessary to maintain foodstuffs stalls in the municipal markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

362 During 1948 the Township Authorities were able to build a further 40 houses in Sheikh Othman for working class families, and recently 40 families were moved into them, their former insanitary mud and wattle hovels being destroyed thus removing a source of danger to public health. In Crater 12 houses were completed and allocated.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up 647 to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

[502] The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publishes a separate Administration Report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

652 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1948:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1947 .	Rs.	5,37,470	7 3
Receipts for the year 1947-48 . .		41,34,740	8 9
	Rs.	46,72,211	0 0
Expenditure for the year 1947-48 .		39,74,764	8 2
Closing balance on 31st March, 1948 .	Rs.	6,97,446	7 10

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

Criticism of the Information Department, which had been persistent but mild while the cost fell on His Majesty's Government, was intensified when, in accordance with imperial policy, the cost of Colony services was transferred to Colony funds, and an investigation into the activities of the Department was made by a special committee during 1948. In accordance with their recommendation the Governor set up an Advisory Committee for the Department on which unofficial opinion was well represented, and the Department was allowed to continue for a further year. The policy for the future is still under consideration. But in the meantime, such steps as were possible were taken to reduce unprofitable activities and concentrate available resources on approved services. The local newspaper run by Government was discontinued, though the question of giving assistance to some newspaper is still under consideration. The reading rooms in the Colony were closed.

On the other hand, provision for mobile cinemas was increased from one to three. A public address system was installed throughout the Fortress, is being extended to Sheikh Othman, and was used for daily announcements of public interest.

Plans are under consideration for a regular broadcasting service, to serve both the Colony and the Protectorate, and if this comes into operation, the Arabic news will also be put over the public loudspeaker.

The Information Officer inaugurated a series of weekly pamphlets giving information, in English and Arabic, regarding Government intentions and achievements, and explanations in simple language of laws and regulations which were brought into force.

The routine activities of the Information Department, including the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

The following newspapers are published in the Colony:

Reuters Bulletin (daily issue), published by Reuters' Agent in Aden, P. & O. House, Steamer Point, Aden.

Fatat-el-Jenirah (weekly Arabic paper), published by Mohamed Ali Luqmane, Crater, Aden.

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Trade Report for 1946.
Administration Report of the Aden Port Trust for 1946–47. (Published by the Aden Port Trust.)
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General Map of the Colony of Aden. Scale 1 inch = 4,166 feet. Price Rs. 5.

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Aden. Draft Instructions under the Royal Manual and Signet to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Aden. Cmd. 5212, 1936.
A Report on the Social, Economic and Political Condition of the Hadhramaut. By W. H. Ingrams. Col. No. 123, 1936.
Blindness in British African and Middle East Territories. H.M.S.O., 1948.
Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Disturbances in Aden in December, 1947. Col. No. 233, 1948.

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APPENDIX

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(as at 31st December, 1948)

His Excellency the Governor.
Hon. Chief Secretary.
Hon. Attorney-General.
Hon. Financial Secretary.
Dr. the Hon. E. Cochrane.
Hon. J. Goepel.
Hon. T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members

The Air Officer Commanding, British Forces, Aden.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.

Official Members

Hon. E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
Hon. J. Goepel.
Hon. W. L. Osborne, O.B.E.
Hon. H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.

Unofficial Members

Hon. T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Hon. Sir M. A. K. Mackawee, K.B.E.
Hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salim Ali.
Hon. Seyid Abdu Ghanem.
Hon. Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw.
Hon. Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, B.A., LL.B.
Hon. Judah M. Yahooda
Hon. S. N. Day.

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ADEN PROTECTORATE

PART IV

Chapter 1: General Review

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

THERE was a general improvement in security and in political matters during the year, but the economic situation remained at a low ebb owing especially to a poor rainfall in most areas.

It was found necessary to occupy Shaibi territory by force in order to put an end to the extremely oppressive rule of the Saqladi Sheikh. The Sheikh fled to the Yemen and the new administration introduced by Government was welcomed by all sections of the population. The area which is at a high attitude should prosper.

The Abyan Development Scheme in Fadhli and Lower Yafai territories made good progress, but relations between Government and the Lower Yafai Sultan continued to be unsatisfactory.

The administration of Subeihi territory was transferred for an experimental period to the Abdali Sultan.

Slow progress was made in the new Dhala (Amiri) administration, but a second season of drought hampered progress. Advances of grain to the value of some £15,000 were made to farmers in the area to prevent a complete economic collapse.

Revenues in the Fadhli and Dathina areas fell as a result of poor harvests.

The Beihan administration made good progress but received a setback towards the end of the year owing to the failure of the autumn harvest and later to frost damage on the well irrigated wheat and barley crops.

There were no trade route incidents during the year.

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

The Qu'aiti-Kathiri boundary dispute was settled by the arbitration of the Resident Adviser, which both Sultans had agreed to accept as finally binding. When the time came to execute his decisions, the Qu'aiti Sultan showed considerable reluctance to surrender Sah and the Kathiri to surrender forts round Tarim.

Local political parties tended to lose their sting during the year. The Qu'aiti National Party became seriously involved in the question of the surrender of Sah (see above) and also supported, through its representatives within Mukalla Government, the claims of the Tamimi tribe to watch date palms.

Heavy raiding by Saudi tribes in the spring led to a meeting between

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Saudi and Hadhrami delegates at Al Abr. Proposals were made and agreed upon, but ratification by the Saudi Government was delayed.

In the Qu'aiti State the uneasy truce was continued while the Manahil and the Hamumi showed a tendency to break the peace as their truce drew near its end in December; notably two of the Beit Ali fired on and looted a car near Gheil Umar. The truce with the Hamumi was not renewed as it was considered improper for the Qu'aiti Government to be bound by a truce with its own subjects.

In the area of Wadi 'Amd the murder of a chief of Al Suweidan led to a military operation against the Muqaddam of Ba Suleib, who had refused to surrender the murderers (who were from his tribe). The Muqaddam was killed during the assault and his town occupied. This success had a most salutary political effect throughout the whole Wadi, and it proved possible to enforce the registration of arms. As a result the Mansab of Budha, a chief of the Deiyyin tribe of evil fame, and the Muqaddam of the Bal 'Ubeid—an important confederation living west of Wadi 'Amd—submitted to Government.

The Kathiri and Wahidi States were quiet.

The British Agent and Resident Adviser, Mr. C. H. J. Sheppard, went on leave pending retirement in November.

The Qu'aiti Sultan returned to Mukalla from India in the spring.

Sultan Nasir bin Abdullah Al Wahidi was recognised by His Majesty's Government as the Treaty Sultan of Balhaf.

Chapter 2: Population

The population of the Western Aden Protectorate is in the neighbourhood of 350,000, all Shafa'i Arabs, with the exception of 2,000 Jews. These figures are very approximate as no census of the population has been made. The population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is estimated at about roughly 300,000.

Chapter 3: Occupations and Wages

By far the most important occupation in the Western Aden Protectorate is agriculture, involving as it does about 90 per cent of the population; other occupations are dyeing, weaving, fishing, and the preparation of hides and skins.

Wages vary greatly, generally from Re. 1 to Rs. 1½ for an adult or a boy over 12. Working hours vary considerably—from April to October they amount to about 60 hours a week, but are considerably fewer from November to March. There are no labour organisations in the Protectorate.

Chapter 4: Public Finance and Taxation

The following is a summary of the Western and Eastern Aden Protectorates' expenditure for the year 1948–49 as well as some State figures for the same year.

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Western Aden Protectorate	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	28,734
Government Guards	46,881
Subsidies to local forces	5,683
Medical	7,003
Education	2,982
Aden Protectorate College	4,161
Agriculture	12,121
W/T Establishment	1,171
TOTAL	108,736

Eastern Aden Protectorate	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	20,868
Hadhrami Bedouin Legion	16,305
Subsidies to local forces	7,782
Education	4,395
Medical	1,154
Agriculture	50
Miscellaneous Services Subsidies	720
Relief Measures	6,973
TOTAL	58,247

Revenue and expenditure of local governments in the Eastern Aden Protectorate which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows:

	Revenue Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
Mukalla Government (Qu'aiti)	24,03,875	24,02,243
Kathiri (Sai'un)	2,84,820	2,54,004
Wahidi (Balhaf and Bir Ali)	1,00,308	95,860

Assets and Liabilities	Rs.
Investments Mukalla Government (Qu'aiti)	18,34,407
Debts (His Majesty's Government Loans)	34,783 7 0
Investment Kathiri (Sai'un) Government	3,00,000
Debts (His Majesty's Government Loans)	32,753 7 0
Investment Wahidi Government (Balhaf and Bir Ali)	60,000
Savings Banks and Co-operative Societies	Nil

The main heads of excise and taxation are: (1) transit dues, (2) crop taxation, (3) customs dues. Except for crop tax which is generally the *'ashur* or tenth part of the crop, taxation varies considerably throughout the Protectorate, although there is a marked tendency towards simplification and uniformity.

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Chapter 5: Currency and Banking

436 In the Protectorate, as a whole, rupees and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are the currency used, the average rate of exchange during the year being about Rs. 2.2.0 to the M.T. dollar.

Chapter 6: Commerce

439 The principal imports are grain, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, glassware, etc. The principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish, etc.

Imports and exports for the Eastern Aden Protectorate during 1948 were as follows:

(A) IMPORTS

No.	Commodity	No. of packages	Quantity	Value Rs.
1.	Wheat	1,732 bags	3,373 cwt.	87,690
2.	Millet, Yemani	7,478 attals	18,975 „	4,07,960
3.	„ other sorts	29,737 bags	57,245 „	13,16,630
4.	Maize	5,515 „	10,896 „	1,79,780
5.	Flour, wheat	6,760 „	9,489 „	3,13,130
6.	Rice, all sorts	12,280 „	20,595 „	11,32,720
7.	Dates, Basrah	11,452 baskets	17,178 „	2,63,390
8.	„ other sorts	72 jerabs	96 „	1,920
9.	Sugar, refined	8,058 bags	15,530 „	7,45,460
10.	Sim Sim	5,881 „	10,220 „	4,59,900
11.	Tea, black	—	82,305 lb.	2,36,620
12.	Coffee	—	2,795 cwt.	1,28,630
13.	Sheep and goats	4,289 heads	—	98,640
14.	Ghee (butter clarified)	5,458 tins	1,827 „	3,07,010
15.	Oil, Sim Sim and Coconut	10,205 „	3,417 „	5,74,030
16.	Kerosene and Petrol	47,930 „	191,710 gln.	2,87,580
17.	Spices and Condiments	—	—	12,27,100
18.	Cotton piece-goods, grey sheetings	—	483,504 yds.	6,64,810
19.	Cotton piece-goods, other sorts	—	—	5,00,180
20.	Cotton twist	—	1,009 cwt.	3,39,150
21.	Cigarettes and tobacco	—	—	81,730
22.	Wood and timber	—	—	61,120
23.	Miscellaneous	—	—	34,68,190
			TOTAL	12,88,3370

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(2) EXPORTS

No.	Commodity	No. of packages	Quantity	Value Rs.
1.	Tobacco, native	13,236 bdls.	16,858 cwt.	8,93,650
2.	Honey in comb	—	5,200 lb.	5,600
3.	„ cleaned	—	1,020 „	2,550
4.	Dates, country	—	900 „	220
5.	Lime	3,879 bags	4,000 cwt.	15,500
6.	Sheep and Goats' skins, tanned	—	10 scores	1,000
7.	Dried lemons	229 bdls.	581 cwt.	33,000
8.	Fish oil	17,049 tins	68,195 gln.	1,27,860
9.	Miscellaneous	—	—	2,93,380
			TOTAL	13,82,760

Chapter 7: Agriculture and Fisheries

AGRICULTURE

In 1948 farming conditions were generally poor in the Aden Protectorate. Conditions of 1947 were reversed in the areas west of the Bana river, which had a poor 1947 season, received fair rainfall and flood conditions, while east of the Bana erratic and poor rainfall over large areas reduced food production to a low level. This was particularly true of the Hadhramaut and other eastern districts where complete drought returned to the country, causing famine conditions to reappear at the end of the year. The shortage of food was accentuated in those areas where the economy of the country is largely dependent on remittances from abroad. Famine appeared particularly in the Wadi Amd and in Rakhya, where food production s not secured by any irrigation from underground supplies, but is dependent entirely on rain and runoff control. These districts are also partly dependent on remittances from Hyderabad and became particularly affected when India invaded Hyderabad, and currency decrees in Hyderabad cut off the flow of remittances. The scarcity of food was further aggravated by the ban on exports of grain from the Yemen.

Staff

The technical staff of the Department of Agriculture consists of a Director, two Agricultural Officers (to be increased to four), an Agricultural Assistant and six Agricultural Instructors.

The Abyan Development Scheme has the part-time services of an Irrigation Adviser.

Rainfall Crop and Livestock Conditions

In the districts west of the Bana river *saif* rains were fair, particularly in the highland areas. East of the Bana river *saif* conditions were poor in many districts, but in Beihan conditions were good and the Wadi ran no less than eleven floods. Most of this water was from the runoff of

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312 the north-east Yemen Plateau, but local rain was sufficient and caused damage to the wheat and barley crops when at the harvest stage.

312 In the districts west of the Bana *kharif* conditions in Lahej and Subeihi
731 country were good, but in the highland districts rainfall was insufficient
241 for crop production over most of the year. In Abyan which is watered by the Bana and the Hassan rivers where they enter the coastal plain, a weak flood season was experienced, but this resulted in effective flood control, and on the balance, in satisfactory crops. East of the Bana and the Abyan district, conditions in the *kharif* were bad. Lack of rain in most districts reduced crop production based on a rain and flood irrigation system to nothing. Fodder supplies needed for sustaining the animals working the water lifts in permanently irrigated areas were reduced, and lowered production from what should normally be a reliable source.

231 Livestock suffered and were reduced in numbers as a result of poor
218 flood conditions caused by insufficient rain. A secondary factor which seriously affected camel owners and transporters in the Eastern Protectorate was a dearth of the sardines which are usually caught in great quantities on the Hadhramaut coast and used in a dry state as fodder for livestock.

241 *Crop Production*

	Acres	Tons
Western Aden Protectorate		
Millet—sorghum	40,000	8,000
Bulrush millet and other small millets	7,500	1,125
Wheat	1,500	750
Barley	4,500	3,000
Sesame	5,500	550
Eastern Aden Protectorate		
Millet—sorghum	5,000	1,700
Bulrush millet and other small millets	1,000	200
Wheat and barley	3,500	2,500
Date palms	10,000	4,500

Pests and Diseases

No report of locust activity was received during the year.

Rust is probably the most important plant disease in the Aden Protectorate. In 1948, little damage was recorded from this disease.

Animal Health

232 No rinderpest was recorded during the year. Goat virus was im-
231 ported from Kenya and used for the immunisation of cattle in Abyan. Horse-sickness vaccine was used in Beihan, Abyan and Lahej.

	Western Aden Protectorate	Eastern Aden Protectorate
Camels	30,000	45,000
Cattle	50,000	8,000
Goats	400,000	320,000
Sheep	110,000	50,000

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Market Conditions

Food grain prices showed no reduction during the year. Prices at the main coastal centres of Aden and Mukalla fluctuated between £25 and £37 per ton, the higher rates being recorded in Mukalla towards the end of the year, when famine conditions were confirmed in the Hadhramaut. 435

The price of sesame seed fell from the high levels of 1947, and the price during the year varied between £60 and £70 per ton.

The Maria Theresa dollar exchange dropped 23½ per cent at the end of the year, Rs. 186 being asked for 100 dollars.

Demonstration and Experiment

In the Hadhramaut the introduction of barley passed the third season; it may be claimed that the crop has found favour and that it is most likely to become well established in the economy of the country. The object of this introduction was to obtain a more dependable crop for winter sowing. Wheat was in the past the winter crop, and always a risky one owing to the danger of rust attacks. Barley in southern Arabia is regarded as a safer crop in all respects, but for some reason it escaped the attention of farmers in the Wadi Hadhramaut. 242 243 248

In Abyan cotton variety X1730A was grown on a field scale on Abyan Board tenants' land. The crop was sown on land inundated in August with approximately three feet of water. No other water was applied after sowing. At the end of the year, the crop appeared most promising.

Plant Introduction

Three-hundred and fifty apricot, 350 Japanese plum, and 24 peach trees were imported from South Africa, for sale to farmers on the Audhali Plateau.

One hundred citrus trees were imported from Eritrea, for planting and distribution in Abyan.

Development Schemes: The Abyan Board

Work on improvement of the systems of the Na'aza and Ba Tes canals was carried out in the first nine months of the year. A stone regulator at Ba Tes head an ' a series of stone drops and regulators were installed on this system and on part of the Na'aza system. Much work remains to be done, and in a manner which will allow of the improvement to be incorporated in the general plan of development . . the area. 242 241

Following further examination of the area by Mr. N. Simanaky, Irrigation Adviser, it was possible to submit an application for a loan of £250,375 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Sanction for this loan was obtained in July, and work started in the last quarter of the year. Machinery and cement were ordered, while local purchases were made from ex-War Department stocks held in Aden. At the end of the year, two Agricultural Officers, one of whom acted as manager to the Board, one British and three Italian surveyors, and one British accountant, together with a large Arab staff were employed on the scheme.

The development programme of the Board continued side by side with

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the management of irrigation farming on some 5,000 acres. The value of the Board's quarter-share of the net crop obtained, after paying harvesting and threshing expenses in kind, was estimated at over Rs. 1,25,000.

Farming in Abyan, largely influenced by the Board's operations, proved important to the economy of the Western Aden Protectorate. In the production of millet alone, it is estimated that a 30,000 bag crop, equal to 3,000 metric tons, was raised. A large portion of this was held as a reserve, or had been marketed to the easterly districts at the end of the year. General control on the export of this grain to Aden itself was maintained, and the flow of the crop to the districts to the east was encouraged.

The Wadi Hadhramaut Rehabilitation Scheme

This was wound up by Government at the end of the 1947–48 financial year. Farmers with outstanding loans were given ten years in which to repay, the basis of repayment being at the rate of 2 per cent of the total loan from the spring crop, 3 per cent from the autumn crop, and 5 per cent from the winter crop grown. By the end of the year, it was apparent that this system of deferred repayment was not proving satisfactory. Moneylenders had again become active, while late planting and reduced acreage were noticeable in many districts. This undoubtedly resulted from lack of foresight on the part of many farmers, who had failed to reserve sufficient seed and fodder and preferred to resort to moneylenders for obtaining their needs on credit.

At the end of the year, proposals were on hand for the introduction of numbers of diesel-driven irrigation pumps for use in the Wadi Hadhramaut.

Co-operation

The Beihan Farmers' Association, formed in the previous year, progressed in a satisfactory manner, and much useful experience was gained by the officials of the association. A good *saif* season helped the members, but this was followed by an almost complete lack of water in the *kharif*. In spite of these difficulties, the association was able to help its members in their requirements of seed, stock, and cash needed for well equipment and for concentrates for feeding livestock. At the end of the year, the association had acquired some Rs. 12,000 from members' subscriptions and from interest charged on loans.

This association cannot be termed a co-operative society in the true sense of the word. It is an association which has the full support of the local Government, and which at present makes use of Government offices and storehouses for its activities. In the present stage of development this is considered to be the most desirable form of association for Beihan.

Western Aden Protectorate

The Western Aden Protectorate fisheries are of minor importance compared with those of the Eastern Protectorate. Shuqra, the seat of the Fadhli Sultan, is, however, a fishing port with a considerable export trade in dried fish

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

trade in dried fish. Other fishing communities are small and the greater part of their population nomadic for part of the year. 226 [36]

Apart from the occurrence in summer of large migratory fish as described under the Aden Colony fisheries, there is a considerable cast-net fishery for sardines along the sand beaches east of Aden. West of Aden, sardines are rare but a small anchovy supports a fishery during the winter months.

Craft and gear are as described under Aden Colony fisheries.

Eastern Aden Protectorate

The fisheries of the Eastern Aden Protectorate are primitive but very productive. Previous observers have estimated the annual catch as over 50,000 tons of wet fish.

Sardines belonging to several species of Sardinella and Dussumieria normally abound on certain stretches of coast east of Mukalla all winter, when they support a very extensive cast-net and beach-sein fishery. Utilisation is wasteful, the fish being either sun-dried for fertiliser and animal fodder or else rotted in order to free a putrid oil. The winter of 1948–49 has unfortunately been the worst sardine season within living memory. [228]

Kingfish (*Scomberomorus*) abound in the vicinity of the sardine shoals and are taken in large quantities in nets and on handlines. They are exported either wet-salted as "maleh" or salted and sun-dried as "safif". [439]

Three species of tunny and several other large pelagic fishes are caught in considerable numbers and salted.

Sharks are taken in moderate numbers. The town of Qu'sair specialises in this fishery and sends small dhows to the Somali coast for the purpose. In general, the Somali coast is reckoned to be a better shark ground than South Arabia.

These fisheries are worked from huris, sambuks and small dhows as described under Aden Colony fisheries, using the most primitive gear. So great is the abundance at high and low tide close inshore, however, that even by these means the catch per man-hour exceeds that of many fully mechanised fisheries elsewhere.

During 1948 the fisheries of the Gulf of Aden, and particularly those of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, were surveyed under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme, with a view to promoting their more efficient exploitation. The original schedule was unfortunately upset by failure to get two vessels equipped in time at Aden, but, although this hampered the work, experimental canning was carried out and liver oils tested for Vitamin "A" content early in 1948. Towards the end of the year, a taxonomist was appointed to confirm the identity of the commercial species. A full report on the survey will be published during 1949. 654 647

Following on the early findings of the Survey Party representatives of the Colonial Development Corporation arrived on the Eastern Protectorate coast towards the end of the year in order to go more fully into commercial possibilities. Unfortunately their visit coincided with a particularly poor sardine season.

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Chapter 8: Social Services

EDUCATION

General

658 Education in common with other services is under the immediate general guidance of the British Agents. The Aden Government Department of Education inspects schools within the area, gives such advice and assistance as is required, and co-ordinates, so far as is possible, educational development throughout the whole territory.

Policy

871 The general educational policy in the Protectorates has been to build up self-supporting state departments of education as the States become sufficiently advanced for this to be possible. The intention has been that these departments should organise and control a system of village schools, central primary schools and, in the case of the larger States, intermediate schools.

Education Departments

647 Two such education departments are already in existence. One functions under the Mukalla Government in the Eastern Protectorate, with a Sudanese Director of Education (who is also Education Adviser to the British Agent), and an inspectorate of five local Arab inspectors. The other is at Lahej, 25 miles inland from Aden in the Western Protectorate, where Emir Ali, brother of the Sultan, performs the duties of Director of Education.

Primary Education

871 Apart from the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs in Aden and the Hadrami Bedouin Legion Boys' School near Mukalla, both of which are maintained by His Majesty's Government funds, there are just over 50 primary schools. These schools vary in standard, from the small Quranic schools to those which are approaching the Colony level. Those in the Eastern Protectorate, 23 in number, are maintained by the Mukalla State Department of Education, and are of a higher standard than those in the Western Protectorate. The remainder receive help from His Majesty's Government in the payment of teachers' salaries and the supply of school materials.

675 *The Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs.* One exception to the indirect connection of the Aden Government Department of Education with the Protectorates is the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs, which the Department runs directly. A primary boarding school with a maximum capacity of 42 pupils, it was started in 1935. It has served a most valuable purpose in spreading interest in education in the Western Protectorate, and in providing scholars for teacher-training courses abroad. Since, however, it is too small to be run either economically or with the full development of activities which

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
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it should contain, it is intended to allow it to become defunct as the new primary schools in the Protectorate reach the required level. 873

Post-Primary Education

There are two schools, one in each Protectorate, with post-primary classes. The school at Gheil ba Wazir, near Mukalla, in the Eastern Protectorate, was opened in 1944 and has four Sudanese on the staff, including the headmaster. It is a boarding school with a rural bias, and now contains four post-primary classes with about 125 pupils. In it extra-curricular activities and societies of all kinds are developed to a very high degree. The other school at Lahej has nine Egyptians on the staff, including the headmaster. It now has 175 pupils in the six post-primary classes. 872

Secondary and Higher Education

There is no higher education in the Protectorates, and there is no likelihood of full secondary education for some years to come. Plans were made to send boys to the new Aden College which is to be established near Sheikh Othman in the Colony, but that will not be for another two years. This College will provide full secondary education for Protectorate as well as Colony boys, having boarding facilities for the former. Teacher-training will be an important part of its work. In the meantime it was necessary to send abroad selected scholars who had reached the required standard. Four boys returned from the Sudan having completed their training, and there are ten scholars still studying there. Of these one is studying agriculture, one is entered for Gordon College to pursue higher teacher training, one is at Hantoub Secondary School, and the remaining seven are at the Bakht er Ruda Institute of Education. 873

Building

During the year the Secretary of State gave his approval to the expenditure of £16,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for the erection of 20 primary schools buildings in the Western Protectorate. These will in some cases replace old and unsuitable buildings, in others they will mark expansion. Two buildings have already been begun, one in the Shaibi district being near completion. 658

Female Education

Public opinion, taken as a whole throughout the Protectorate, is still opposed to female education. In the Eastern Protectorate there are about 180 girls receiving education; 130 of these attend the Mukalla Girls' School, a subgrade school maintained by the Qu'aiti State; there are 20 more in the girls' section of a village school, with an agricultural bias near Mukalla, while the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion Girls' School, maintained by His Majesty's Government funds, has 30. Of the latter, two are to become teachers, eight nurses. In the Western Protectorate female education is almost non-existent; it is confined to the reading of the Quran, and even that does not amount to more than 15 girls in the whole area. 871

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Literacy

873 2.2 Measures to deal with adult illiteracy are extremely meagre. In the Western Protectorate there are none; in the Eastern Protectorate 17 centres were opened in 1947, but these dwindled to eight during 1948 on account of non-attendance of pupils. They represent an average attendance of 230.

It is impossible to estimate the number of literates turned out by the small independent Quranic schools which exist throughout the Protectorates. The number of pupils attending schools supervised by Government or local government authorities was in the region of 4,300 in 1948; in 1939 it was not more than 100.

Expenditure

652 The total amount of money expended on education in the Protectorates (including scholarships abroad) was in the region of £38,110. It comprised the following approximate amounts:

	£
From His Majesty's Government funds, including £1,664 on scholarships in the Sudan . . .	13,200
Mukalla Government (including about £760 on scholarships in the Sudan. This is 10 per cent of the total state expenditure)	18,190
Lahej State, including considerable financial assistance from Egypt	5,300
Other local governments in the Western Aden Protectorate	1,220
	£38,110

Summary

871 794 From this brief review it will be gathered that educational provision in the Protectorates is extremely meagre and development over the whole area apparently slow. It is therefore only fair to point out that until 1937, with the exception of the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs started in 1935, there was no Government provision or supervision of education in the Protectorates. It would not be true to say that there was no education in the Protectorates before that time. It existed rather haphazardly, maintained by private individuals, trusts and associations and by a few local chiefs; but its bias was almost always entirely religious, just as the mosque was nearly always the village school and the Imam of the mosque the village schoolmaster.

In the part of the Eastern Protectorate loosely called the Hadhramaut, and particularly in the towns of Seiyun and Tarim, this traditional religious education reached a highly advanced stage about a century ago. It produced a body of men, drawn mainly from the Seiyid class, who were well read in Quranic studies, Sharia law and in the Arabic language. These men travelled widely in surrounding countries, spreading Islamic culture and winning a reputation for the Hadhramaut as a centre of religious education.

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Hadhramaut #2

culture and winning a reputation for the Hadhramaut as a centre of religious education.

No parallel cultural or social development occurred in the recent past in the other areas of the Eastern Protectorate or in the Western Protectorate. Any development of education initiated by Government had therefore to contend with two different problems. On the one hand, there was in the Hadhramaut an appreciable number of cultured people who might become teachers after a short time of training, but in whom this advantage was offset by a tendency towards religious fanaticism and obscurantism. On the other hand, in the rest of the Protectorate the people were mainly illiterate and there was thus no immediate supply of potential teachers. This deficiency of trained teachers remains the biggest problem in Protectorate education to-day.

HEALTH

Western Aden Protectorate

The development of the Protectorate Medical Service was rather upset in the past three years by numerous changes of senior medical staff. However, one advantage came from this, namely that in the drawing up of a plan for future development, co-operative help and advice was given by every doctor and nurse who ever worked in the Protectorate.

At the beginning of the year, a three-month course was given for new tribal dressers, who were posted to work under senior dressers in the Protectorate.

It is estimated that in the course of the year 30,000 patients were treated in the 18 dispensaries. Malaria, dysentery, schistosomiasis and tuberculosis were the four most prevalent diseases. Obstetrical problems and gynaecology offer a very large field for research. Owing to customs necessitating the seclusion of women any estimate of these problems is pure conjecture. In spite of these restrictions, the Medical Officer attended a great many during his visits, especially in Beihan at the very edge of "the empty quarter" of Arabia. A number of those who otherwise would never receive surgical treatment were flown down to the hospital at Aden. Venereal disease was unfortunately on the increase in Abyan, where crowds of people of all kinds came to find work in the agricultural project there.

Many visits including some of several days duration were paid by the Medical Officer to the various dispensaries in the Protectorate during which between 4,000 and 5,000 selected patients were treated. Besides these patients who found their own way down to hospital in Aden, 150 or more were brought down on the Protectorate Medical Officer's recommendation.

HOUSING

The settled Western Aden Protectorate population is housed for the main part in mud-brick and stone dwellings, while the nomads live under camel-hair tents, straw huts, thatched-palm huts and even under matting placed over vegetation or trees.

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Hadhramaut MM2.

000 camel-hair tents, straw huts, thatched-palm huts, and even under matting placed over vegetation or trees.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Law Courts in the Protectorate are of two kinds (*a*) Sharia Courts, which administer the Sharia or Quranic Law and (*b*) Common Law Courts, which handle all cases outside the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts.

Government Guards

712 701 Government Guard garrisons have been maintained at Jihaf, Dhala, El Eqla, and Safra in the territory of the Amirate, at Ahwar and Al Ugma in Lower Aulaqui country, at Ba Teis, El Husn and Ja'ar in Abyan, at Mudia, Am Khodeira and Am Quleita in Dathina, and at Al A'in, A'Sailan, El Kare', Beihan Es Suq in Beihan territory. In Subeihi country, the garrisons were withdrawn from Tor-el-Baha, Am Fursha and Am Rija, and forces of the Abdali Sultanate now control this area. In August, 1948, after operations against the Saqladi Sheikh, ruler of the territory of Shaib, a Government Guard Post was established at Awabil, capital of the Shaib States.

Tribal Guards

Progress has been made in the re-arming and training of Tribal Guard Units. Forces have now been raised in Dathina, Shaib and Audhali country in addition to existing forces in Beihan, Lower Aulaqi, Fadhli, Amiri, Madhabi and Lower Yafa States.

The local States also employ Tribal Guards, generally recruited from within the State to garrison outposts of the country. Increased reliance on them is being shown and the States are increasing their annual contributions towards the maintenance of the Tribal Guards. The authorised strength of this force is as follows:

Abdali (Lahej Trained Forces)	379
Fadhli Tribal Guards	57
L. Yafa'i Tribal Guards	30
L. Aulaqi Tribal Guards	41
[illegible]	29
Amiri	73
Dathina	83
Beihan	40
Audhali	30
Madhabi	25
Shaibi	31

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate security is primarily a responsibility of the States themselves, but it is still necessary to provide additional security forces. The Hadhrami Bedouin Legion continued to do well in its security role.

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PRISONS

There is no recognised Prisons Service in the Western Aden Protectorate. Chiefs of States have their own state prisons, which are supervised by the political staff. 697

Chapter 10: Communications

In the Western Aden Protectorate increasing use is being made of motor vehicles throughout the Protectorate, and, although no first-class roads exist, regular traffic is maintained on the following routes: 494

			Miles
Sheikh Othman	to	Lahej	16
„ „	„	Tor al Bahar	64
„ „	„	Musaimir	61
„ „	„	Dhala	88
Aden	„	Zinjibar	40
„	„	Ja'ar	50
„	„	Al Husn	56
Zinjibar	„	Dirjaj	17
„	„	Sheikh Abdullah	6
„	„	Shuqra	30
Shuqra	„	Am Surra	30
„	„	Lodar	50
„	„	Mudia	68
„	„	Am Quleita	78
„	„	Ahwar	76
„	„	Irqa (E. Aden Prot.)	48

A regular air service by B.O.A.C. was maintained during the summer months between Aden and Mukeiras, mainly for transporting vegetables for the Aden Market. Other existing landing grounds, which are used only by the Royal Air Force, are situated at Shuqra, Ahwar, Lodar, Dhala and Beihan. 509

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate B.O.A.C. resumed its services in the spring, but suspended them again in November. Ethiopian Air Lines ceased operating in the spring when their licence expired. There was still no regular steamer service, although the number of weird craft passing as steamers which called at Mukalla increased considerably.

Chapter 11: Geography and Climate

SITUATION AND AREA

The Aden Protectorate which can be more conveniently described administratively and geographically by dividing it into two areas, the Western and Eastern, has a total superficial area of about 112,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the western boundary of the Sul- 131 631

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MMI Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

131 tanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by the Rub' al Khali (or Empty Quarter) and the kingdom of the Yemen (whose southern boundary was temporarily established by Article III of the Treaty of Sana'a of 11th February, 1934, by which His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Yemen agreed to maintain the status quo as on the date of the signature of the treaty), and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The Aden Protectorate seaboard starts at Husn Murad (opposite Perim) on the west, and runs for 740 miles eastwards to Ras Dhurbat Ali, where it meets the frontier of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

CLIMATE

132 The maritime plains are damp and hot in the summer, and are subject to sandstorms and high winds. In the winter (October to the end of March) it is cool and sometimes cold at night and much less damp.

In the mountains, which vary in height between 1,500 and 8,000 feet, it is drier and cooler during the day and night; at above 4,500 feet it can be very cold.

In the Wadi Hadhramaut and the intervening tableland or "Jol", extremes of both heat and cold are encountered. The heat, in contrast to that of the coast, is dry, but more intense. The rainfall is small.

There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills; here cultivation is chiefly dependent on irrigation from water channels and courses. In the highlands well irrigation is common and there is heavier rainfall, which is led down ravines and defiles into terraced fields.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

133 The Western Aden Protectorate is divided into the littoral belt which varies between four and 40 miles in depth; the maritime ranges about 1,000–2,000 feet above sea-level; the intramontane plains over 3,000 feet high; and the highland plateau which ranges from 5,000 to 8,000 feet high and falls away into the Rub' al Khali (or Empty Quarter), with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet. The country between the littoral belt on the one hand and the intramontane plains and the plateau on the other is a tangle of mountains, ravines and valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and mountains and is intersected with several deep valleys.

The greater part of the Eastern Aden Protectorate consists of desert and barren mountains intersected by wadis, some of which are fertile and
361 cultivated. There are a number of comparatively large towns, notably Mukalla, the capital of the Qu'aiti State and principal seaport, and Seiyun, the capital of the Kathiri State.

Chapter 12: Administration

631 The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting
648 of the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla, and the Kathiri State of Seiyun),

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Hadhramaut MMS

the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi Sultanate of Bir'Ali and the Sheikhdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of which have been for many years in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Saleh bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, is the premier chief in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the west by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the east by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate, being bounded on the east by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Socotra resides on the island of Socotra, which lies off Africa, 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834, and it came under British protection, together with the neighbouring Abdul Kuri and Brothers Islands, in 1886, when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded. Socotra produces aloes, dragons' blood and ghee. The population is probably about 5,000; the island is rather less than 100 miles from east to west and about 30 miles broad. Its interior is mountainous, and the Fidahun Hajr rises to nearly 5,000 feet. The capital is Hadibo, shown on European maps as Tamarida.

The interests of the Western Aden Protectorate are looked after by a small cadre of British political officers and Arab assistant political officers under a British Agent, whose headquarters are in Aden. The political staff who are posted to administrative districts inland advise the local rulers on the administration of their areas, since His Majesty's Government does not administer the Protectorate directly.

The tribes nominate their own chiefs, who have subsequently to be recognised by the Governor of Aden. Not all the chiefs have complete control over their subjects, but since 1943 the authority of some of them has been greatly increased by the introduction of simple administrative machinery. For internal security some of the chiefs have Tribal Guards (paid for by His Majesty's Government as a temporary measure) under the joint control of the British Agent and the chief. In 1937 the Aden Government raised a force known as the Government Guards for police duties in the Western Aden Protectorate; they are stationed inland in fixed posts and are paid for and controlled entirely by Government.

The Western Aden Protectorate consists of the following tribal districts:

ABDALI: His Highness Sultan Fadhl bin Abdul Karim Fadhli, Sultan of Lahej, the premier Chief of the western area. *Capital*: Lahej.

AMIRI: *Amir* Nasr bin Shaif, C.M.G. *Capital*: Dhala.

FADHLI: Sultan Abdullah bin Uthman. *Capital*: Shuqra.

LOWER YAFA'I: Sultan 'Aidrus bin Muhsin. *Capital*: Al Qara.

HAUSHABI: Sultan Muhammad bin Sarur. *Capital*: Musaimir.

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631 361 UPPER YAFA'I CONFEDERATION: Sultan Muhammed bin Salih, Capital: Mukeiba.

Mausatta, Shaikh Ahmed Bukaiber 'Ali 'Asker and Shaikh Hussein Salih Mussin 'Asker. Capital: Al Qusbeen.

Dhubi, Shaikh 'Abdurrahman bin Salih (under age). Regent: Shaikh Salih Salim. Capital: Dhi Isaen.

Mashaki, Shaikh Qasim 'Abdurrahman. Capital: Al Jarba.

Hadrami, Shaikh Muhammed Mubsin Ghalib. Capital: Ash Shihr.

SHAIB: Shaikh Ahmed Musa As Seghaih. Capital: Awabil.

QUTEILIBI: Shaikh Hussein 'Ali. Capital: Ash Thumair.

ALAWI: Shaikh Salih Seyil. Capital: Al Qabr'a.

AQRABI: Shaikh Muhammed Fadhl bin 'Abdullah. Capital: Bir Ahmed.

AUDHALI: Sultan Salih bin Hussein. Capital: Lodar.

UPPER 'AULAQI: Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih bin Abdullah. Capital: Nisab. Shaikh Mubsin bin Fadhl. Capital: As-Said.

LOWER 'AULAQI: Sultan Nasir bin Ahmed bin Ali bin 'Abdullah (under age). Regent: Sultan Ahmed (Shaikh) bin Ali. Capital: Ahwar.

BEIHAN: Amir Salih bin Hussein. Regent: Sharif Hussein bin Ahmed. Capital: Sultan Qasb.

SUBEIHI: Shaikh Muhammed 'Ali Ba Salih, Shaikh Muhammed bin 'Ali of the Barhimi and Shaikh Abdullah bin Sa'id of the Ashi.

Chapter 13: Weights and Measures

80f There vary considerably from place to place, but the tendency of late has been towards standardization. Generally speaking, liquids are weighed and grain is measured. The measure of weight most used are the pound, the frasla — 28 lb. and the khandi — 24 frasla. The kile, a native measure for grain, varies from place to place, but the one usually used is equivalent to about 90 lb. of grain. The quintal — 100 lb. and the quarter — 25 lb. are also in use. Linear measurement is usually in spans, one equalling 9 feet 6 inches approximately, or else the dra — 1½ feet approximately.

Areas are generally reckoned in dhanab or feddan, which is equivalent to the area ploughable by a yoke of oxen in a working day of about eight hours. It is roughly an acre or 4,840 square yards.

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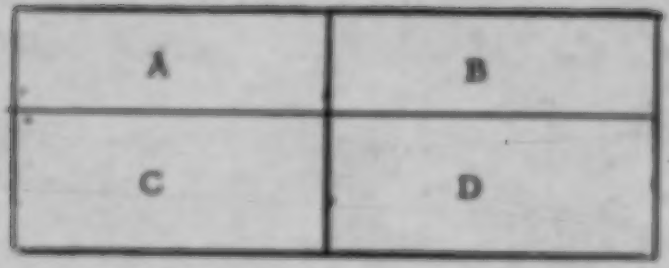

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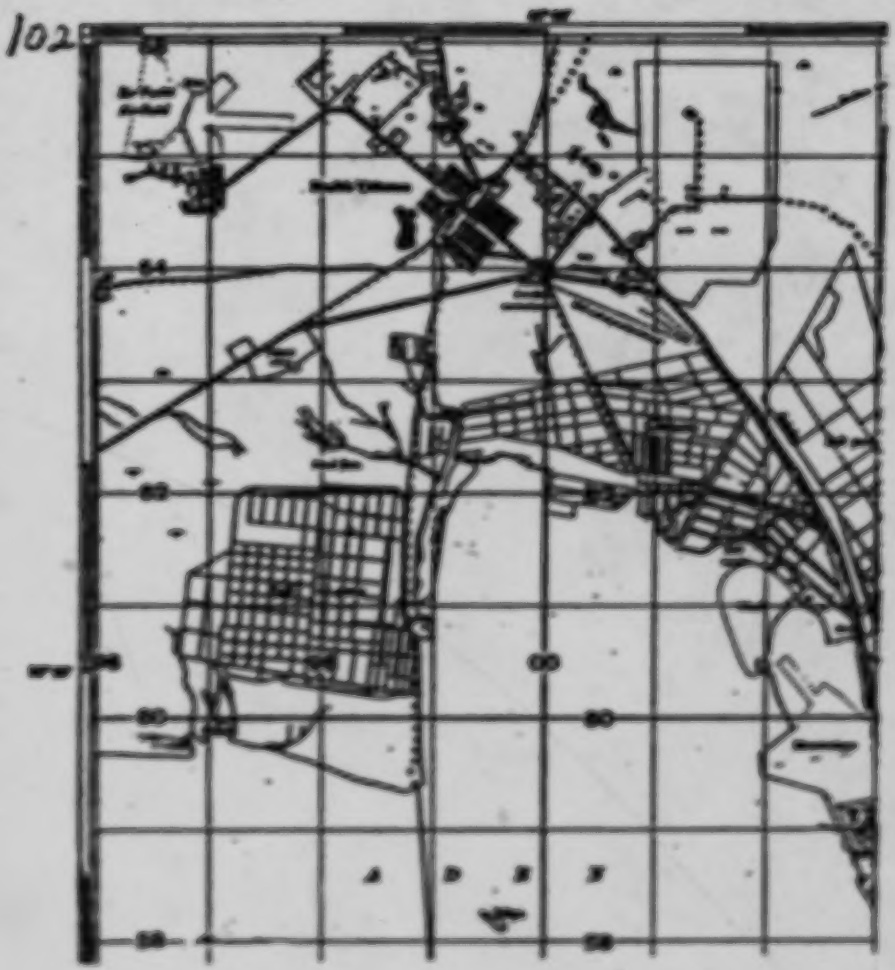

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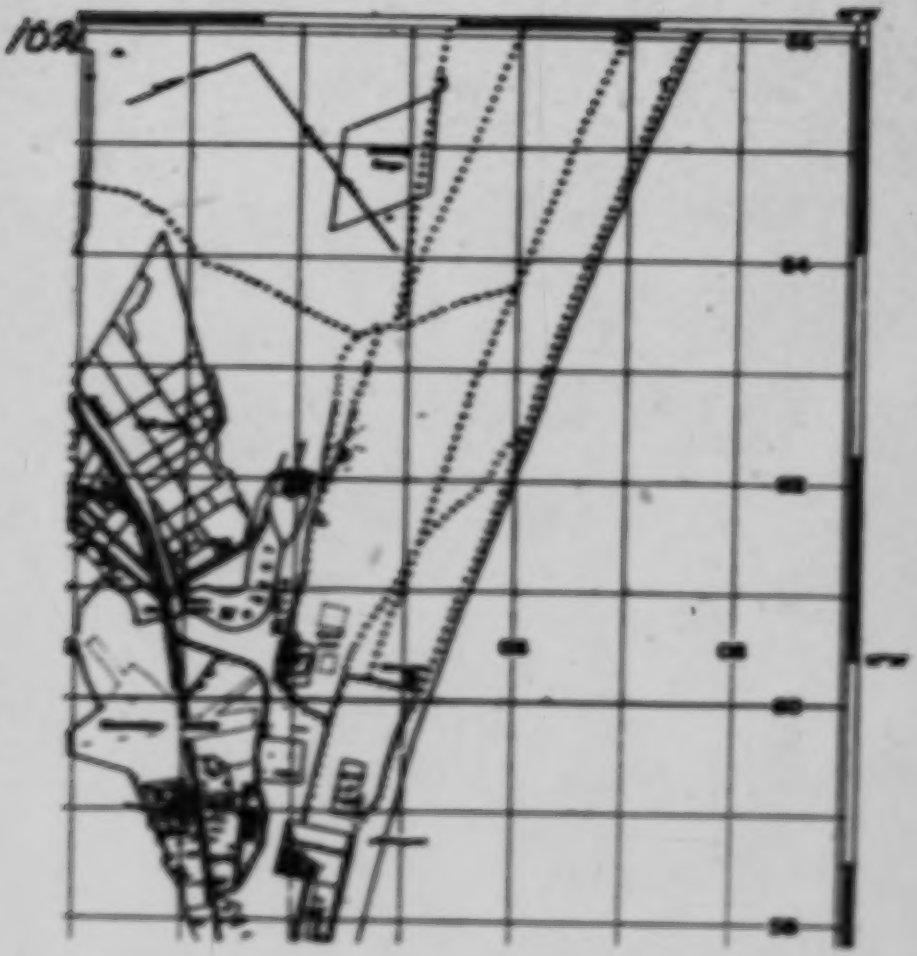

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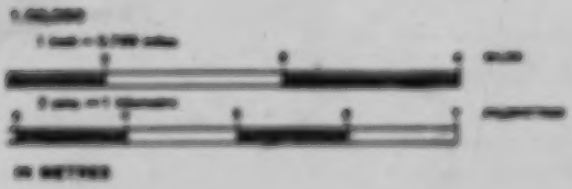

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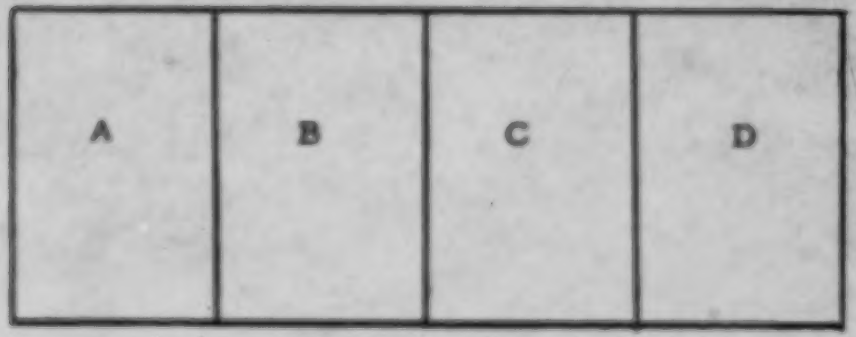

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End map 2 (A)

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Hadhramaut MAP

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End map 2(B)

G.B. Brit., Colonial Office C-3 (1948) 1950 MAP, Aden

Hadhramaut MAP

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End map 2 (c)

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office C-3 (1948) 1950 M&E Aden

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